



**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.**

**VOLUME XVIII**

**CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY**

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# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XVIII

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

### REPORT AND TABLES

BY

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*Superintendent of Census Operations*



CALCUTTA  
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
1923



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# INTRODUCTION.

*Past and Present Censuses*—The Census of 1921 was the fifth taken in the Central India Agency and the third in which information was collected exactly as in British India, the Agency Census Report forming part of the India Series

The 18th March 1921 was the day fixed for the final enumeration, this day being specially selected as one geneially free from all disturbing causes such as eclipses, religious fairs and the like

2 *General Arrangements*—The arrangements for the Census were the same as those of 1911 and as the people have now become familiar with what is to be done when a census is taken, no trouble was experienced The Administrative Volume gives a full account of each stage of the operations and they will not be referred to here The Preliminary Enumeration took place on the 15th January 1921 in villages and on the 15th February in towns, being completed on 15th February and 1st March respectively

3 *Census*—The final Census was carried out on the 18th March 1921 at midnight, except in a few jungle tracts in Rewa (Gopadbanas, Deosar, Sohagpur and Bandhogarh), Ratlam (Bajna), Jhabua (excepting 39 villages and 5 Railway Stations), Barwan (excepting about 2 Parganas) and Alirajpur (excepting urban areas)

The Provisional totals were despatched to the Census Commissioner for India on 24th March 1921 The first totals received were those of the little State of Sarila, those of Panna being the last

The difference between these rapidly computed totals and the final figure was only 1,763 or 30 persons in 10,000 In 1911 the difference was 40 in 10,000

4 *Railways and Guaranteed Estates*—On the present occasion the entire Railway lands were included in the local civil units and were not dealt with independently as on former occasions All Guaranteed Estates were included in the Census Charge of the State concerned and had no separate existence as formerly

5 *Special Gatherings or Fairs*—There were two special gatherings on the Census night, one was on account of Shivratri at Khajraha in the Chhatarpur State and the other was at Garhat in the Khilchipur State Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons collected at these places

6 *Attitude of the Public*—The attitude of the people was all that could be desired and no signs of non-co-operation were met with

7 *Industrial Census*—As in 1911 a special industrial schedule was issued separately from the ordinary Census, which dealt with all establishments employing 10 or more persons and not, as in 1911, those with 20 and over

As it would have interfered with the ordinary Census the date for making over these schedules to the Agents or Managers of Establishments was fixed for the 1st February 1921 and for their return the 1st March 1921 The schedules were filled up with reference to the conditions on a normal day selected by Owners or Managers In Central India large scale industry is almost entirely confined to Indore City and the Indore Darbar took a very great interest in these industrial enquiries It issued a special Schedule of its own containing the most detailed and exhaustive enquiries The results of the enquiries have been embodied by the Darbar in a most interesting separate volume

8 *Report*—This Report is, I am but too well aware, essentially dull, it deals only with Census Statistics and makes no incursions into the realms of religion and ethnology, which lit up earlier discussions, and, as remarked below, even the discussions given serve no useful end It has been my privilege to conduct three enumerations in the Central India Agency, in 1901, 1911 and 1921 On the first occasion I assumed charge only a short time before the actual census day I found that the arrangements made dealt over fully with the Agency figures and very scantily with those of the States It was too late to disturb the

existing arrangements but the defect was as far as possible remedied by issuing a series of State pamphlets.

In 1911 I made an attempt to abolish the Report but though this was not sanctioned the Agent to the Governor General agreed to the reduction of the tables giving Agency figures, and this enabled the whole Report and tables to be included in one Volume, a great saving.

But this is not in my opinion sufficient. I am unable to see what is gained by the Report on the Central India Agency. It is merely throwing money away. The figures as combined for the Central India Agency mean nothing. They must admittedly be combined in order to give the Census Commissioner for India the total he needs, but to waste time and money in elaborate discussion on them is a very futile. I transcribe below the gist of a note sent in October 1900 to the Census Commissioner for India on this subject as I consider the question should be carefully weighed in 1931.

I hold very strongly the view that there should be no Report at all written for Central India. If Central India is an administrative province such as the Punjab or United Provinces the consideration of its figures would be of course essential. But "Central India"

merely geographical prenom and the discussion of its figures is as valueless as it would be to discuss figures for the Baghelkhand or Khichiwara areas within it. We exercise no real administrative control over this area, political officers being merely links between the Government of India and the States which form Central India. The States and Estates are thus the only administrative units and their figures alone are worth discussing. Even in the report on India only discussion of the figures for the States can really be of any value as it is due to their advance or retrogression in administration that new industries arise or in extreme cases, the population diminishes.

Discussion of the Central India figures appears to me to be analogous to a comparison of say the arbitrarily combined figures of several small German States with Prussia.

I would therefore have no Report at all on Central India, but devote more attention to the State reports. All that is required for Central India is a small volume containing Provincial Tables giving leading statistics for the States and administered areas.

From my own experience as Political Agent and that of other Political Agents whom I have specially consulted I can confidently state that no one ever looks at the Report or its figures—they are not of any practical use.

The few Provincial Tables included in it which give figures for States and administered areas alone useful Agency figures are useless. I attach the forms of the Provincial Tables I propose should be compiled which may thus be summarized:

Provincial Table I	Gives area, towns, villages, houses, population in 1921 and 1911, varies in 1901 to 1921 revenue.	That is, information for States as in Imperial Tables I, II, III and IV.
Provincial Table II	Distribution of population by religion and number of literates.	Imperial Tables V, VI and VIII.
Provincial Table III	Languages of importance.	Imperial Table X.
Provincial Table IV	Birth-place.	Imperial Table XI.
Provincial Table V	Caste, Tribe and Race.	Imperial Table XIII.
Provincial Table VI	Occupation as in column 5 of Imperial Table.	Imperial Table XVII.
Provincial Table VII	Industrial statistics.	Imperial Table XXII.
Provincial Table VIII	Christian population.	Imperial Tables XV and XVI.

These statistics will also be given in Imperial Table though actually included in States.

These Tables would provide far more information than is actually required even for Political Agents. The Imperial Tables VII, IX, XII, XIII, XIV and XXI for Central India is redundant. The saving in time and money will be considerable.

These Tables will form the volume of about 75 pages in stead of the 100 odd pages of the present volume. As to the series of reports for India I would instead of the former "Central India Agency" have "Central India Series" thus:

Central India Series

- Vol. XVIII (1) Tables
- (2) Statistics
- (3) Maps

These are already being separately issued by the Government.

All Government would have to pay for would be the binding together of State Census pamphlets to form Volume XVIII (1) of the series for distribution to its officials. The official distribution should not require more than 100 copies.

In 1911 besides the Central India Agency report 29 States and Estates including Gwahoi had separate reports.

By State Officer	By Census Superintendent
Indore	Bhopal
Oregha	Rewa
Dhar	Patin
Dewas S B	Samthar
Dewas J B	Ratlam
Jaora	Panna
Sitamau	Charkhari
Rajgarh	Ajaigarh
Narsinghgarh	Bijawar
Barwani	Baoni
Khilchupur	Chhatarpur
	Sailana
	Nagod
	Mahar
	Jhabua
	Alirajpur
	Kurwai
	Sarila
	Piploda
	Ahपुर
	Sohawal
	Kothi
	Jobat
	Khamadhana

On this occasion (omitting Gwahoi now no longer in Central India) 35 States and Estates have their separate reports. Some of these reports were compiled in the States and others by the Census Superintendent as detailed in the margin, the Superintendent being responsible for their final form in all cases.

Complete Village lists for all States, Estates and Minor holdings, giving statistics of houses and population by sex and religion have also been published as part of the reports. Maps have been given in all cases.

Besides the Provincial Tables in the Central India Agency Report, a pamphlet, as suggested in the note transcribed above, has been compiled for the use of Government Officers. This pamphlet gives all the

salient facts any political officer is likely to require for the purpose of reference.

9 *Cost*—The accounts have not yet been finally adjusted as the printing of the State reports is still in progress and the office is not yet closed. Approximate figures can, however, be given. The total expenditure upto date is Rs 1,96,586 to which may be added Rs 25,200 as the approximate expenditure to be incurred to wind up the account. This gives a total of Rs 2,21,786 or works up to 7 1 pies per head of population against 3 0 pies in 1911.

10 *Acknowledgments*—It would be difficult to specify by name all the persons who have co-operated in the different stages of the operations. All Census Officers have done extraordinarily well and my warmest thanks are due to each and all of them for the zeal and energy with which they have carried out the enumeration. A list of these gentlemen is given below—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Mr N S Rahalkar B A Indore                | 25 Mr Diwan Chand, Barwani   |
| 2 Mr Mumtaz Ali Khan Bhopal                 |  |
| 3 Rao Bahadur V K Mukhe B A, Rewa           |  |
| 4 Mr Chiranjilal Mathur, B A Oregha         | 26 Mr Vishnupanth Naik, { Alirajpur<br>Ratanmal<br>Kathwara<br>Mathwar |
| 5 Rai Salub Mahan Lal, Datta                |  |
| 6 Sardar Mahhar Rao Ponwar Dhar             | 27 Pandit Rajendra Datta, Khilchupur                                   |
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| 9 B Basantrai Varma, Samthar                | 30 Sardar Quli Khan, Muhammadgarh                                      |
| 10 Pandit Amarnath Katju, B Sc, LL B, Jaora | 31 Pandit Shyam Sunder Sharma, M S Southern States Agency              |
| 11 Pandit Tribhuvan Nath Zutshi, Ratlam     | 32 Mr Chatur Singh, Jobat.   |
| 12 Munshi Harbans Lal, Panna                | 33 Mr K D Mulye, B A, LL B, Manpur Pargana                             |
| 13 Pandit Ram Datta, Charkhari              | 34 Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma, Bundelkhand Agency Jagirs                |
| 14 Munshi Durga Prasad, Ajaigarh            | 35 Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Awasthi, Baghelkhand Agency M S and Jagirs      |
| 15 Mr Devi Prasad, Bijawar                  | 36 Pandit Pyarelal Tiwari (died), Sarila                               |
| 16 Md Rafiq Ahmed, Baoni                    | 37 Pandit Gopal Rao, Panth Pipolda                                     |
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| 23 Mr Bala Prasad, Nagod                    |  |
| 24 Rai Salub M Parmanand, Mahar             |  |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 43. Assistant Agent to the Governor General<br>in charge Residency Buzza Indore<br>Levenchy | 46. The Superintendent and Magistrate<br>Sehore                 |
| 44. Cantonment Magistrate Mhow Canton-<br>ment.   | 47. The Cantonment Magistrate Nowgong Ca-<br>ntonment.          |
| 45. The Head Clerk, Bundelkhand Agency<br>Buzza Agency Headquarters.                        | 48. The Head Clerk, Bundelkhand Agency Civil<br>Lines, Nowgong. |

Besides these Census Officers I must refer to the work of Mr W T Kapre Assistant Census Officer Indore State who worked in the Census of 1901 for the Dhar State in the Gazetteer for the same Darbar and the Census of Kotah State in 1911. His wide experience made his presence in the Abstraction Office of the greatest value. He is now the compiler of the Indore State Report for 1911. His report speaks for itself. Mr V P Pabalkar Assistant Census Officer Dhar State had special charge of its feudatory Estates and after working in the Abstraction Office at Indore compiled the Report.

I would also tender my best thanks to all Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Political Officers, in Central India to the heads of State administrations and to all officials who assisted for their ready and unflinching help.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to the Headquarters office. I could have wished for no more devoted staff. Rao Sahib Pandit Shridhar Rao who was Head Clerk in the two preceding Censuses, worked in this as Deputy Superintendent. His intimate local knowledge and experience were invaluable assets on this occasion as the constant changes which were unavoidable in the Provincial Superintendent threw upon him far heavier responsibilities than usual. He worked with me in three Censuses and I cannot too highly praise the industry, care and zeal he has always displayed in imparting instructions during Enumeration and controlling subsequent processes and the tact with which he organised and controlled the large Abstraction Office composed of heterogeneous elements. I am glad that his long and faithful services under Government and especially his work in the Gazetteer and Censuses have obtained for him the title which he so well deserved. Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma's exceptionally good work in the Enumeration of the Bundelkhand Jagirs attracted attention and brought about his appointment as Senior Inspector in the Central Office. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to his excellent work. He deserves special commendation for the painstaking accuracy with which the Subsidiary Tables were prepared and final copies of the Chapters completed for the press. Mr Madhav Rao D. Kale worked as Record Keeper and acted as Inspector in charge of the Bhopal and Bundelkhand States in the Central Office involving supervision of the two important States of Bhopal and Rewa. Later he co-operated with Mr. Jhamman Lal in completing the final Chapters for the press. In these capacities he worked with all zeal and ability. My thanks are also due to Messrs Ramchandra Rao Phadni and Madhav Rao Athalye who had charge of the Southern States and Malwa Agency as well as to Messrs Abaji Sitaram and R D Gadkari for keeping such heavy accounts in the Superintendents and Abstraction office.

My thanks are also due to the Superintendent Government Printing India Calcutta for the excellent proofs sent to me and the way in which the work has been done throughout.

I wish to the Census Commissioner for India my warm thanks are due for his ready help in all my difficulties.

I thus take leave of the third Census of Central India which it was my privilege to initiate and ultimately to complete.

( L. L. LARSEN )

Lieut.-Colonel

SIGNED C. I.

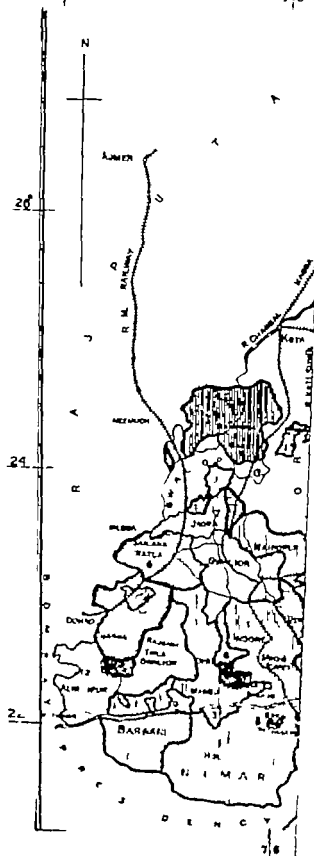
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Secretary to Govt of Central Provinces and  
Rajasthan



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# REPORT

ON THE

# CENSUS

OF

# CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY, 1921.

## CHAPTER I.

### Distribution and Movement of Population.

#### *I—General Description of the Central India Agency*

*Area and Boundaries*—The Central India Agency as constituted in 1921 is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Western between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East and the Eastern tract between 22°-38' and 26°-19' North and 78°-10' and 83°-0' East

The area of political control known as the Central India Agency has since 1911 undergone a notable modification by the excision of the Gwalior State, which originally formed one third of its area. This excision was made in pursuance of the policy by which all important States are now placed in closer communication with the Government of India, and in recognition of the right of this great State to rank with others of the first importance and of the pre-eminent services rendered by its ruler to the Government of India.

The transfer of so large a proportion of any area must always exercise a serious effect on the census figures. In this case, moreover, the excision of Gwalior has specially important results owing to the fact that, except for the Eastern political charges, of Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, its territories are inextricably intermingled with those of Central India as now constituted. On the other hand the synchronization of the Census with the excision (which had been foreseen) enabled the separation for the purposes of enumeration to be made from the outset.

2 The adjusted area is given in the marginal table. It is thus somewhat smaller than Greece as now constituted (54,000 square miles). The adjustment of internal areas is still a matter of great difficulty owing to the lack of complete surveys, the desire to inflate the size of possessions and the frequent omission in State Surveys of the areas of feudatories and of waste and forest lands.

Area, 1911	77,367	
Deduct—Gwalior	25,836	
Area at present	51,531	

3 The Central India Agency is not of course an administrative area, the actual units of administration being the States and Estates which number about 61 and the Pargana of Manpur. They vary in area from Rewa with 13,000 square



miles to petty holdings of a few villaes while the political relationships obtaining between the States and Estates and with the Government of India and the forms and adequacy of the administrative arrangements, based as they all are on personal rule are almost as varied as the areas.

4. *Natural Divisions*—The excision of Gwalior has caused a revision of the Natural Divisions dealt with. In 1901 and 1911 the Natural Divisions were three (1) Plateau, that is the Highland area, lying in Malwa to the West of the Agency (2) the Lowlying, comprised in Northern Gwalior and in the two Eastern political charges, (3) the Hilly or rough tracts which follow the mountain ranges. The disapparence of Gwalior removes a large portion of each of the two first natural divisions dealt with on the last occasion. This reduction in the total area made it advisable to reduce the Natural Divisions to two, viz. Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East comprising the former Lowlying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. That these divisions are unsatisfactory cannot be gainsaid. It means that no allowance is made for the rough hilly tracts in which the population is markedly different and the density much lower than the rest of the division while it confounds the fertile with the forest area. On the other hand it gives two tracts approximately equal in area and population. It fails for instance to distinguish Barwani and Mirajpur whose population is mainly that of the jungle tribes and also the fertile northern area from the forest clad south eastern tracts of Rewa.

Central India West	78,827
Barwani	118
Central India East	21,822
Barwani	117

Taking the two Natural Divisions now under consideration we find that the Western tract is the more civilised. It is traversed by railways and roads, it contains 3 of the towns in Central India while of the 19 in Eastern Central India, eleven owe their predominance to being the capitals of States. Only one line crosses Eastern Central India while another skirts it and roads are few. A latent conservatism on the part of the Rulers in this tract is largely responsible for neglect of the mineral wealth here which far exceeds that in Western Central India. In time to come its exploitation will equalise if it does not reverse the present state of affairs. The climate and fertility are also distinctive in each tract. Western Central India has a more equatable climate than Eastern Central India while its soil require less artificial irrigation.

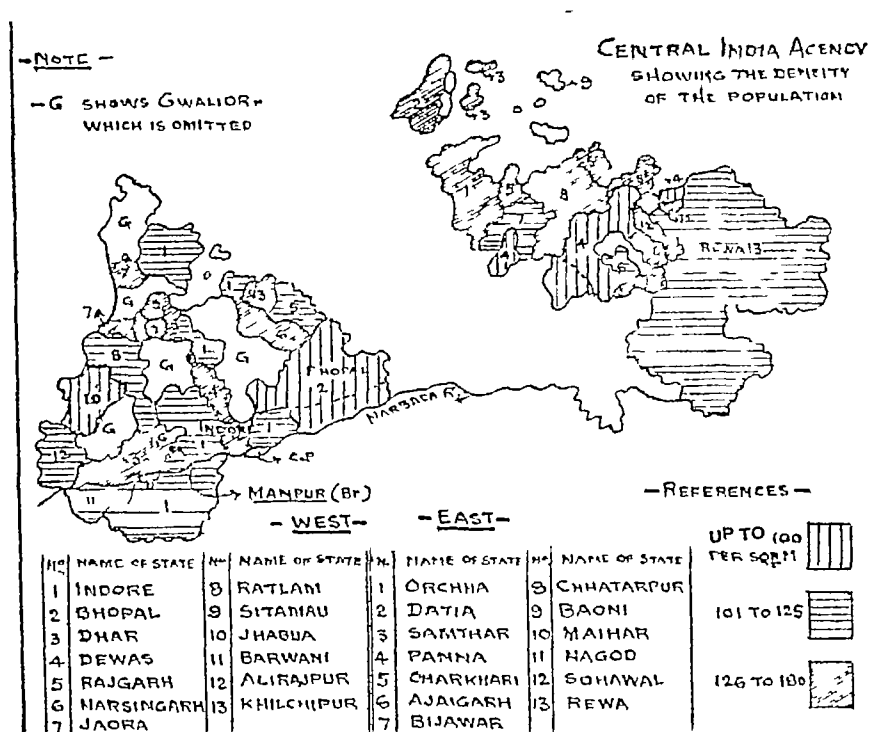
Generally therefore Western Central India shows the presence of a more progressive spirit than Eastern Central India.

## II—Area, Population and Density

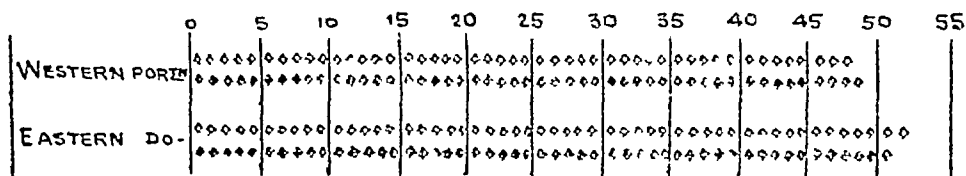
5. Statistics for area and population will be found in Imperial Table I for the Agency and its constituent political charges and in Provincial Table I for the principal administrative unit, the State and Estates. No figures for political charges are given. See Table VI. Proportional Tables are given at the end of the Chapter. The total area of the Central India Agency including the isolated State of Khannibana (area 8800 and population 1604) is now 51,531.2 square miles the population number is 3,99,023. The population dealt with in this report is that returned by the Census. It was synchronously enumerated on the night of March 1st except in forest and jungle tracts in Itwa and the Bhil country. Concerning the actual numbers may be taken as correct, the record of other States and of religious etc. is necessarily less accurate. The population of Central India is little affected by movement, the people being not only a well settled community but the foreign element present being mainly artificial. It is made up of military garrisons. The figures may be taken to be correct, except the enumeration agency and local officials may have been misled by liberal presentation of non operators. It is however true that the figures are not all the same and the local figures varied by local conditions of the population.

# 6 Density—Density is given in the inset table below and the map

	Area in square miles	Population (000 s omitted)	Density
Central India	51,531	5,987	116
Western Central India	26,039	3,089	116
Eastern Central India	24,892	2,908	117



The diagram given in the inset gives the relative area and population of the



♦ Area per cent  
♦ Population per cent

two Natural Divisions into which the Agency is now distributed Each white and black diamond illustrates one per cent of the total area and population respectively The Lowlying has the larger area and population The figure 116 is lower than that for 1911 (119) The excision of Gwalior is responsible for this It removes a highly developed tract from the Agency including over 20 towns, Gwalior Residency having a density of 123 per square mile in 1911 If we deduct Gwalior figures in the previous Census we get for Central India a density per square mile of 119 in 1911 The new system of Natural Divisions here obscures the relative density of the sparsely populated hilly tracts and equalizes the figures One would have expected to find a greater fall in density after the Influenza epidemic of 1918, but here again the death rate in the inaccessible hilly tracts was higher than in more accessible areas, but is not brought out in the new Natural Divisions In Rewa this fact is more prominently noticeable The density there is now 108 while it was 117 in 1911, the greater mortality in the hilly tract in 1918 affecting the general State figure for density If we take 400,000 as the total loss from Influenza and increase the population by this amount the density for Central India becomes 124 compared to 119 in 1911

The pressure of population on the land is nowhere severe especially in Western Central India where a highly fertile soil could well support a heavier population

The Natural Division figures for density are too similar to need delineation in maps or diagrams.

The density figures for some of the States may however be glanced at in this connection.

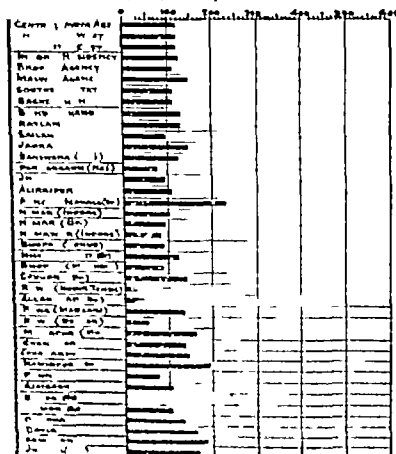
	Area in square miles.	Density per square mile.
<b>Eastern Central India—</b>		
Uttar Pradesh	100	183
Bihar	213	179
Madhya Pradesh	311	163
<b>Western Central India—</b>		
Deccan R. R.	449	172
Deccan J. R.	419	160
Indore	9,519	121

The inset diagram gives some comparative figures. The lowest density in Eastern Central India is shown in Baraundha 73 and Panna 70 and in Western Central India Bhopal 100

Diagrams show the density of population, the density of the four States with British contiguous Districts.

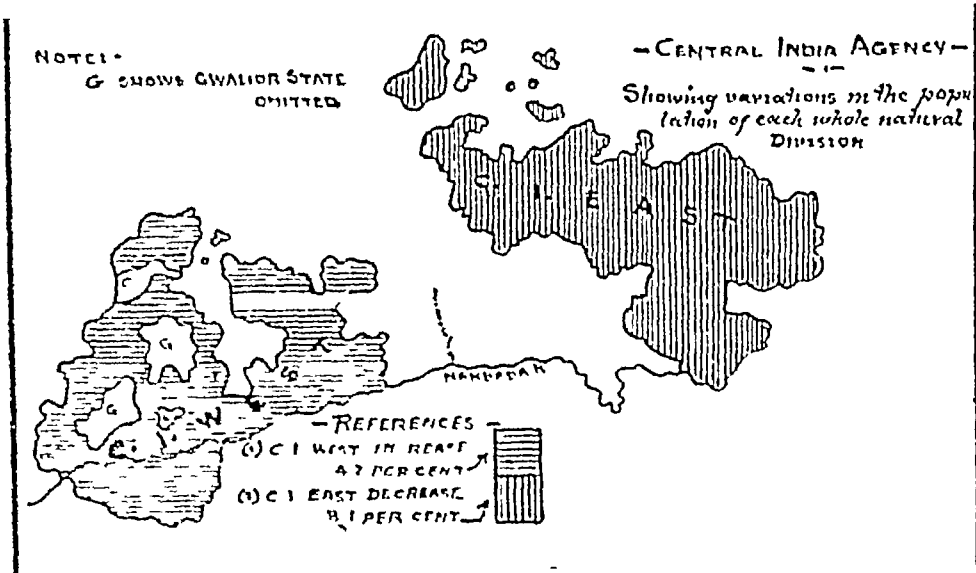
Central India  
Bhopal 100  
Sailana 97 and  
Jhabua 93.

**7 Variation**—The enumerated population of 5,997,023 shows a diminution of 131,990 persons since 1911 but an increase of 565,250 on the 1901 figures when the country had lately passed through the famine of 1900. No comparison is possible with enumerations prior to 1901 owing to the impossibility of eliminating



figures for 1911 in Gwalior. If we add the Gwalior population to the present total for Central India we get 9,163,095 the total for the same area being in 1891

10 136,403 The map below shows the variation since 1911 in the population of each Natural Division



8 *The Decade 1911-1921*—This decade has been one of general prosperity on the whole, though some scarcity was felt in 1911-12 in the hilly tracts in the South of Western Central India. In 1913, 1918 and 1920 Eastern Central India suffered more or less severely from shortage of rain and the harvest of 1918-19 was a failure in Ratlam, Sailana and the West generally though it was good in Bhopal. But the previous prosperous year had raised the resisting power of the people and no dangerous famine conditions ensued, the control of food export between 1918 and January 1921 assisting. Plague accounted for about 40,000 deaths in 1911-20 of which only 2,600 occurred in Eastern Central India. Bhopal City with its large Musalman population and strict *parda* suffered severely having over 150,000 recorded deaths between 1913-16. But vital statistics are so absolutely unreliable that these figures must be looked on more as indicators of an epidemic than as giving any real record of the actual number of deaths.

9 We come next to the Influenza epidemic of 1918. It is necessary to describe this in detail. Even in British India where far more efficient arrangements were feasible the death roll was enormous. In States, many with scattered units of area, less efficient machinery, and what there was almost paralyzed by the epidemic, few railways and roads and many jungle tracts, the impossibility of reaching the sick was greatly accentuated. The Central Provinces returned 6 per cent of its people as killed by this disease and in Central India 6 per cent was estimated, that is, between 4 and 5 hundred thousand deaths but it may have been higher and certainly the proportion in the less civilised tracts was much higher. Baghelkhand returned 200,000 deaths or over 11 per cent of the population, 90 per cent of the population is estimated to have been attacked. The disease which spared neither high nor low claimed the Maharaja of Rewa as a victim while its effect on the birth rate was accentuated by the liability of pregnant women to be attacked. The record of deaths as obtained is certainly below the truth.

Agency	Deaths.	Percentage on total population
Central India	397,400	6.6
Baghelkhand	200,000	12.2
Bhopal	54,600	5.6
Bundelkhand	50,400	3.9
Indore	37,200	3.3
Malwa	27,800	7.2
Southern States	27,400	4.5

10 Vital statistics are not reliable and hence these figures must be viewed with caution but at any rate they disclose an abnormal state of things. The war on the other hand had no material effect on the death rate. The population of Central India does not fight and most of the recruits sent from within its limits were north of India men subsidized to go, by certain States.

11 On the other hand high prices prevailed here as elsewhere in India and indeed the whole world over. These high prices have generally speaking never fallen at any rate not materially in spite of the prohibition of export by almost all the States. Wheat and Jowar form the staple food stuffs Bajra and Maize are subsidiary.

### Prices.

	1901.		1911.		1917		1920.	
	East	West	East	West	East	West	East	West
Wheat	13	11½	14	11	11	9	5½	6
Jowar	19	18½	18	18	15	14	11	11
Maize		22		22		16		1 16
Bajra	20	11½	15	14	11	1	8	8½

No sign of any great fall are yet visible (1922) so that a general rise of about 100 per cent has taken place in the cost of living. Other articles have risen with it and it is interesting to note that the effect has not as one might have feared, been disastrous. Wages adjusted themselves to the new conditions as may be seen in the annexed table.

	1911.			1920.		
	Men.	Women	Child.	Men.	Women	Child.
	Rs.	P.	A.	Rs.	P.	A.
Rural Areas, Skilled	9 3	3 0	1 0	1 0 0	6 0	7 0
Unskilled	3 3	0	1 6	0 6 6	3 9	3 0
Urban Area, Skilled	12 9	8 0	6 0	1 0 0	9 0	7 0
Unskilled	5 9	4 3	3 0	0 10 3	6 0	5 0

Another factor which assisted the labourer was the excess of demand over supply and it is clear that the prevailing low density is a serious hindrance to the development of Central India. The farmer has to pay enhanced wages and does not as a rule get the full benefit of enhanced prices which should balance this, while his reluctance to the local markets though in the case of cotton more marked than in the case of grain. The trading classes on the other hand made very large profits. The peasants were the immediate employers of and often retained servants whose wages were fixed and did not rise as many households formerly in easy

circumstances were obliged to give up keeping servant, the work devolving wholly on the ladies of the family

To small States in particular this great rise in the cost of everything has proved a serious blow. For some years the gradual rise in the cost of administration has been telling upon them as the increase in living has made it extremely difficult for them to obtain officials on such pay as they can afford, a difficulty which the recent enhancement of all salaries in British India has suddenly accentuated. Even some of the larger States are feeling the strain and though a few have shown increased incomes the increased expenditure has, as a rule, more than balanced the rise.

12 There is little or no chance of wages falling below the present level while they are almost sure to rise in the next decade and hence it is difficult to see how all but the wealthiest Dyabars are to maintain even their present level of administrative efficiency, since in most cases there is no opening for an increase in their revenues. In addition to this considerable extraordinary demands on the purses of Rulers for philanthropic and other objects have of late years become very numerous. Government service is also to a great extent losing its position, industrial concerns offering higher wages and better openings. Hence, generally speaking, any great advance in the administrative efficiency of any but the largest States during the next decade is likely to be seriously hindered by the generally high cost of living and it is probable that smaller States will deteriorate in this respect. Co-operation between States might effect much but the desire to live in splendid isolation combined with the survival of inter-state prejudices which have come down from early days makes any hope of its general extension impracticable. An expert adviser on Excise questions has proved of immense value to the States and an Agricultural adviser and an Educational adviser, also common to the States will, it is hoped, shortly become realised facts.

Indore City is becoming increasingly important as an industrial centre and the Produce Trust at Bhopal will, it is hoped, materially benefit that State economically by increasing means of communication and developing industry and commerce. Capital, however, is required and it is obvious that it will sooner or later be necessary to go beyond State limits for this, but before this can be freely done it is essential that a greater feeling of reliance should be created amongst the investing public as to the financial security of commercial enterprises in States, where the administration is still based on personal rule, than at present exists. It may, however, be noted that the commercial prosperity of Indore city is self-made, it is independent of State subsidy or even encouragement being initiated and controlled by expert business men who obtained the capital independently. So far State aided or initiated schemes have not proved very successful.

13 *Vital Statistics*—These are not reliable as yet although individually considerable advance has been made in some States in respect of their collection.

The marginal table gives the Births and Deaths as recorded since 1911.

Year	Births	Deaths
1911	86,725	71,810
1912	87,801	86,091
1913	86,018	67,483
1914	101,616	78,728
1915	84,290	61,661
1916	76,000	71,781
1917	82,755	76,876
1918	69,299	293,180
1919	49,149	85,117
1920	60,192	58,166
Total	786,703	951,221

The figures show the balance of deaths as 167,458 which exceeds the decrease shown by the Census, viz., 131,996. The figure for 1918 distinctly discloses the effects of influenza. The death record is always more accurate than that for births of which probably hardly 50 per cent are notified. Yet, except for 1918 and 1919, births everywhere exceed deaths, and 1920 again shows a restored balance in favour of births. More than this it would be inadvisable to deduce from these figures. The failure of the Census of 1921 in showing a progressive movement

is due mainly, no doubt, to the serious epidemic of 1918, but is also, in no small degree attributable to the fact that the Central India figures do not deal with a homogeneous administrative unit but with numerous units exhibiting every variety of administrative vicissitude.

14. *Subsidiary Tables I and II*—The variation since the last decade amounts to a decrease of 22 per thousand of population for the Agency. The political charges, except Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand show a rise, that in the Southern States being the largest. This Agency which consists mainly of jungle tracts invariably shows a large increase, the Bhils even after epidemics or famines being prolific. Of the two Natural Divisions the Eastern shows a fall of 81 per thousand and the Western an increase of 42. As regards density the figures for 1921 differ but slightly from those of 1911 but more from those of 1901 when the Agency especially in the Western section had just passed through the first real famine which had fallen upon this favoured tract within the memory of man. No artificial stimulants have arisen to increase the population except the spontaneous rise of Indore city into an industrial centre.

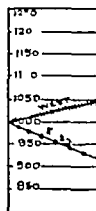
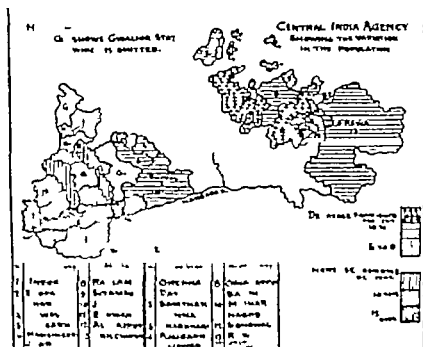


Diagram showing the variation since 1911 per 1000 the population in each natural division.

15. *Houses*—The same definition of a house was followed as in 1901 viz.

A house for the Census purposes is defined as follows—

- (i) Any structure other than a dwelling house, such as tent, pavilion, temple, serai, or a site, camping ground *ghat* etc., to which a separate number has been affixed
- (ii) The dwelling place of one communal family with its dependants and resident servants having an independent entrance whether that entrance be from a road, gallery balcony corridor courtyard or otherwise.



16. *Provincial figures*.—A brief survey of the figures for administrative units (that is the States) will here be made. Of the States Indore with an area of 2,000 square miles shows a rise of 93 per mille of population as compared with 163 per mille in 1911 and has a density of 111. If however we subtract the figures for Indore city the density becomes 111 per square mile. Of the districts Indore included in the city Indore and Mhow shows the greatest increase viz. 31 per mille. If we omit the city the increase becomes 21 per mille. The greatest density (omitting Manipuri) is that of the Indore district which after eliminating Indore city is 160 per

## II — ALPA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

square mile Alampur the isolated area lying in Bundelkhand, in spite of the absence of any towns, shows a density of 395 per square mile; in 1911 it was 124. Bhopal with an area of 6,900 square miles has a density of 100, its highest density being 127 in the Northern Narmad which includes Bhopal city, without the city it becomes 93 only. The remaining States in Western Central India are small. The variation and density of the more important are given in the marginal table. In the Eastern section Rewa with an area of 13,000 square miles shows a decrease of 75 per mille, the density being 108 per square mile. The density of the districts lying on the fertile tract is high,

Harnoi Taluk	262
Pachghat	191
Teonthar	122
Singhgar	201

while in hilly tracts it falls

Deoria	52
Bareilly	66
Saharanpur	60

The remaining States in this section give figures as below —

	Variation per mille	Density
Oudh	137	137
Datta	20	163
Panna	177	76
Charkhari	69	140
Ajigarh	26	106
Chhatrapur	74	147
Machar	60	161

Large tracts in Panna and Ajigarh are jungle areas which help to reduce the density in those areas.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

### Density, Water Supply and Crops.

Natural District	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA			PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVABLE AREA			PERCENTAGE OF AREA CULTIVATED UNDER														
	Water Supply in 1913	Crops	Not Cultivated	Water Supply	Crops	Not Cultivated	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Gram	Other	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Gram	Other	Wheat	Rice	Barley	Gram	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Central India	116	45.41	21.67	57.93	2.81	5.77	26.0	8.82	18.4	8.97	16.26	2.10	3.92	9.45	9.66	6.71	12	17	7.02	12	8.4
West	116	43.24	27.24	62.79	3.04	2.69	30.2	1.42	24.07	7.40	27.86	3.76	6.60	27	4.56	5.40	14	28	14.89	99	5.8
East	117	51.77	23.27	67.02	2.61	4.41	43.0	16.27	12.76	10.60	9.62	83	1.70	17.40	14.11	6.60	11		1.82	16	10.6

NOTE — The returns from the States of Dewas J. B. and Alwar have not been received.



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

## Distribution of the population classified according to Density

POLITICAL CHARGE DIVISION	NATTA	UNITS WITH POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF			
		Under 100.		100-300.	
		Area.	Population 000' omitted.	Area.	Population 000' omitted.
1		2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA		51,631	5,987	—	—
West	Density 116	—	—	—	—
	Density 116	517	515	—	—
Indore		9,415	1,123	—	—
	Density 121	153	159	—	—
Bhopal		9,044	972	—	—
	Density 10	176	162	—	—
Mal		2,701	243	—	—
	Density 142	54	64	—	—
Southern States		5,416	41	—	—
	Density 110	106	100	—	—
East		24,880	2,909	—	—
	Density 117	453	415	—	—
Bombay		14,706	1,638	—	—
	Density 111	735	573	—	—
Pendhlikand		10,186	1,279	—	—
	Density 123	195	214	—	—

Notes.—The figures below the brackets each represent the proportion per cent. each the area and population of each density group bear to the total area and population.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

## Variation in relation to density since 1891

Political Charge and Natal Division	Percentage Variation (Increase) (Decrease) (%)			Net Variation		Mean density per square mile			
	1911 1911	1901 1911	1901 1901	1901 1901	1901 1901	1901	1911	1901	1901
	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA	- 2.1	+12.8	—	10.4	—	116	119	105	—
West	4.2	10.0	—	+10.9	—	116	111	96	—
Indore	9.7	16.7	—	10.0	—	106	109	91	—
Bhopal	- 6.0	-13.1	-2	+ 8.3	10	107	113	101	106
Mal	7.7	7	—	+ 9.1	—	107	115	100	—
Southern States	15.4	29.0	—	+ 4.9	—	106	96	6	—
East	- 6.1	10.0	-11.7	+ 1.1	10.9	117	127	116	121
Pendhlikand	- 7.4	14.1	-17.6	+ 8.1	-3	111	121	104	102
Bombay	- 9	5.2	1	- 1	-17.7	125	127	106	115

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

## Variation in Natural population

Natural Division	POPULATION IN 1921				POPULATION IN 1911				Variation per cent (1911-1921) in natural population Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	Actual Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural Population	Actual Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA	5,997,027	548,091	485,051	5,933,963	6,129,010				
West	3,088,617	398,362	207,099	2,897,744	2,907,616				
East	2,908,409	149,729	277,952	2,630,629	3,161,373				

Note:—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the exclusion of the Cochin State and its Dependencies.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

## Variation by Political Charges and Natural Divisions classified according to Density.

(a) ACTUAL FIGURES				(b) PROPORTION AT FIGURES	
Political Charge and Natural Division	Decade	Variation in Political Charge and Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of		Variation in Political Charge and Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of	
		Under 150	150-200	Under 150	150-200
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL INDIA	1911-1921	-131,096		-21	
West	"	+125,071		+42	
Indore	"	+99,771		+97	
Bhopal	"	-65,278		-63	
Malwa	"	+10,251		+27	
Southern States	"	+80,321		+151	
East	"	-257,067		-81	
Baghelkhand	"	-133,951		-76	
Bundelkhand	"	-123,110		-89	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per house and houses per square mile

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Average number of persons per house.			Average number of houses per square mile.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CENTRAL INDIA</b>	5	4	5	20	28	21
West	5	4	5	28	25	19
Indore	4	4	5	37	26	18
Bhopal	4	4	5	24	28	20
Malwa	4	4	4	33	33	24
Southern States	5	5	5	21	20	14
<b>East</b>	5	5 <sup>7</sup>	5	25	28	23
Bagelkhand	3	3	5	4	23	1
Bundelkhand	4	5	5	29	30	1

## CHAPTER II.

### The Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

17 The Imperial Tables III IV and V and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter deal with towns and villages

There are no cities in Central India as yet, though Indore is rapidly rising to that status, its population being about 6 000 below the necessary lakh Bhopal and Ratlam are, as on previous occasions, treated as cities for local reasons

The definitions of a town, city and village are given below —

*Town* includes —

- (1) Every municipality
- (2) All civil lines not included within municipal limits
- (3) Every Cantonment
- (4) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent shall in consultation with the State Census Officer decide to treat as a town for Census purposes In States, where there are no municipalities, this definition will have to be extensively applied

*City* means —

- (1) Every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants
- (2) Any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Administration or at the request of the State, may decide to treat as a city for Census purposes

Municipalities are springing up on all sides in the States but beyond the name are not in most cases municipalities as we understand it but a sort of town department mainly, if not wholly, supported by the State

*Village* — Where there has been a recent survey, and the revenue village (or *gaon*) is a well recognised unit with definite boundaries, it is clearly desirable to take this area as the Census village (The whole *pargana* or *tahsil* being parcelled out into such villages including hamlets, of which a complete list is kept at headquarters, the adoption of this definition obviates all risk of any houses in any portion of the *pargana* or *tahsil* being overlooked)

Where no survey has taken place the area ordinarily recognised for revenue purposes was adhered to for Census purposes, all hamlets being included in the parent village

The Census village corresponds to the revenue village—hamlets being included within it Correct village lists, which were difficult to obtain in 1901 and 1911, are now easily obtained, the efforts made in those enumerations and the village lists then published having awakened a sense of the need for such lists

The ordinary rural village with its well defined boundaries is too well known to require description In the jungle tracts, villages often cover large areas extending in some cases to miles, owing to the rooted objection some jungle tribes have of living close beside a neighbour.

Villages with a population of under 500, as usual, predominate (19,200), those between 500 and 1,000 (1900) coming next while only 500 have over 1,000 inhabitants Compared with 1911 the effects of the excision of Gwalior State are noticeable The villages of 2,000-5,000 have fallen by 47 per cent. and of 1,000-2,000 by 42 per cent

Of the total population 580 per mille live in villages of under 500 population, 363 in those of 500 to 2,000 then a big fall occurs, only 51 living in villages of 2,000 to 5,000.

The Natural Divisions now employed almost entirely obscure the issue when dealing with villages. Thus the large jungle tracts now included in the Eastern section lower the average village population from 319 in 1911 to 273 and to a lesser extent in the Western section also. If we take a jungle area proper we get—

	Average Population per village.	NUMBERS PER MILLE IN VILLAGES	
		200-2,000	Under 200
Jharkhand	130	70	781
Assam	273	—	470

### *Cities and Towns.*

18. As already remarked there are no cities strictly speaking, in the Central India Agency but Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam are so treated for local statistics and are dealt with in the State reports concerned. It may however be remarked that Indore has persistently grown. The low figure for 1911 was due to an epidemic of plague during the enumeration and the consequent exodus. This town is increasing in importance every year as an industrial centre and attracts many outsiders, the foreign born numbering 45 per cent. Although no epidemic disturbed the figures on this occasion a very large number of pilgrims proceeding to the great fair at Ujjain were enumerated at Indore. Bhopal has fallen in numbers which can be accounted for by the absence of any industries. These, it is hoped will now be started and the prosperity of the town rapidly increase.

Ratlam shows an increase of 73 persons per mille the number of foreigners amounts to 331 per mille due mainly to the large railway population here and train enumeration on the Census night.

As these cities are of no importance except as local centres and are fully dealt with in the State reports it is not necessary to devote more time to them here.

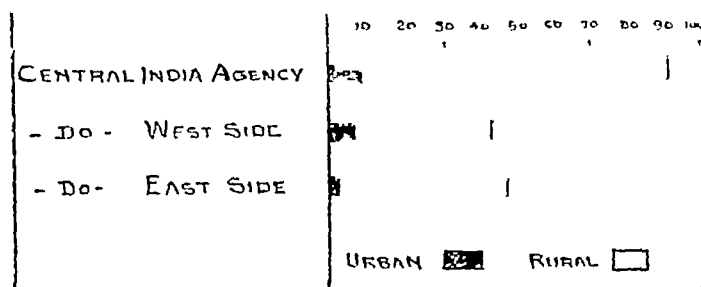
The towns number 51 in all 28 of those included in the 77 towns of 1911 having passed out with Gwalior State. Ajalgarh, the capital of the State of that name and Begamgunj in Bhopal have been added to the remaining 40. Indore alone falls in the over 50,000 class most being in the 5,000-10,000 class. The urban population has risen by 31,000 in the decade or 60 per mille. Of these fifty-one towns 36 comply with the definition while 15 have a population of under 5,000.

Of these last it will be noted nine had a population of over 5,000 in 1891 four in 1901 and two in 1911. Of the towns 23 are State capitals and four are British Civil or Military headquarters. These towns are gradually decaying for various reasons—mal administration, isolation from roads and railways and the like. For the Provincial Report of 1931 numbers 42, 43 and 46 on Imperial Table IV should be retained as being capitals of States the other places appearing only in the State reports. Towns which have increased in population since 1911 are 13 in all. Of these in Mhow and Sehora the increase was due to a temporary larger military population. The population of Indore Residency was 11,118 in 1901. In 1911 it was recorded as 9,103 the fall being due to the exodus on account of plague. It has now risen to 12,220 the increase over 1901 being due to increased commercial prosperity.

The Muslim population affords an most it would appear as 430 per mille of that found in them. This is what is to be expected in Central India with its small Muslim population belonging mainly to the civil official and military classes.

The Jains, who are all tradesmen necessarily affect towns, while the Christians are mainly European Civilians and British Officers and men

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY IN THE DIFFERENT NATURAL DIVISIONS



The agricultural nature of the population is shown by only 92 persons in every 1,000 living in towns, while most of the towns themselves lack really marked urban characteristics

The Natural Division figures give 130 in every 1,000 on the plateau or Western section and 51 per mille in the Eastern section, as living in towns. The present classification gives rather higher figures for the Western section but a lower figure for the Eastern section than in 1911. The Baghelkhand Political Charge has the lowest figure for urban population claiming 7 of the 51 towns. The Southern States Agency (formerly Bhopawar) has, owing to the rise in the population of its three towns, a higher average of 51 per mille. But in 1911 plague did not prevail in Baghelkhand as it did in the Western section, but the 1911 figures were unfortunately so vitiated at the time of the Census as to make accurate comparison difficult.

If we consider the highest recorded population in the towns we find that there has been since 1881 a fall of 25,000. The figures for 1911, however, are abnormally low, but between 1891 and 1901 a fall took place. It appears to be a fact that it is only industrial development which causes a town population to increase materially, hence the increase in Indore city.

The aggregate population (if we go back to 1901 and omit 1911 as being unreliable) of these 51 towns has fallen by 68,600. Since 1911 a rise of 34,000 has taken place.

In 22 towns the population is the lowest since 1881 and several others almost qualify.

The principal towns showing decay are —

1 Bhopal	45,000	77,000	(1901)
2 Rewa	20,900	26,200	(1911)
3 Jaora	17,000	23,800	(1901)
4 Datia	15,200	28,300	(1881)
5 Panna	10,100	14,700	(1891)
6 Maharajpurgarh	9,500	13,190	(1881)
7 Rampura	7,700	11,900	(1891)
8 Maheshwar	6,780	9,599	(1911)
9 Bhanpura	1,450	6,620	(1891)
10 Sehore (Kashy)	3,400	5,200	(1881)
11 Ichhawar	3,280	5,018	(1891)
12 Ashta	2,460	6,280	(1891)
13 Berasia	2,190	5,400	(1891)
14 Nowgong	7,141	11,507	(1901)
15 Tikamgarh	14,096	18,344	(1881)

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBERS PER MILE RESIDING IN		NUMBERS PER MILE POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH POPULATION OF				NUMBERS PER MILE OF POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF			
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	1,000 to 5,000.	500 to 1,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL INDIA	18,981	258	92	868	461	237	262	199	2	54	263	1
Ward	12,357	239	139	819	489	293	223	78	4	54	314	6
Indore	17,028	263	170	839	619	118	188	49	—	79	840	3
Bhopal	8,302	196	103	897	483	103	284	181	—	23	234	6
Mahra	13,890	223	208	783	383	400	184	89	—	63	324	6
Southern States	10,271	226	51	840	—	521	479	—	20	58	311	6
Kand	1,541	273	31	819	141	223	389	137	—	31	413	3
Raychikhand	7,621	16	32	847	251	—	376	220	—	22	273	8
Dandikhand	7,971	219	73	923	—	818	396	116	—	64	473	4

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mile of the total population and of each Main Religion who live in Towns.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	NUMBERS PER MILE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.						
	Total population.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Animists.	Jains.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL INDIA	92	73	439	6	311	734	818
Ward	139	104	667	6	361	723	823
Indore	170	135	452	9	437	841	847
Bhopal	103	—	479	8	99	845	843
Mahra	208	122	892	13	520	725	879
Southern States	51	64	271	5	141	147	646
Kand	31	43	321	11	113	799	647
Raychikhand	32	27	275	16	479	691	613
Dandikhand	73	64	396	12	67	775	843

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by Population

Class of Town	Number of towns in each class in 1921	Population of each class in 1921	Number of houses per 1000 Males	VARIATION PER CENT IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES			VARIATION PERCENT IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1891-1921	
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	(a) Increase as classed in 1891	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>121</b>	
Under 500								
500 to 1,000	1	100	700	10.5	22.2	1.5	9.9	39.3
1,000 to 2,000	4	250	810	20.4	17.6	2.4	11.4	4.9
2,000 to 5,000	10	700	900	6.0	16.6	11.1	20.0	7.9
5,000 to 10,000	21	700	700	2.4	2.0	2.4	7.4	21.6
Over 10,000	1	100	80	4.1	3.7			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

City (Local).

City	Population in 1921	Number of persons per square mile	Number of females to 1000 Males	Population of India in 1921 per mile	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION			
					1911-1921	1901-1911	1891-1901	1891-1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indore	97,091	10,747	767	453	+ 107.1	— 48.2	+ 4.5	+ 13.4
Bhopal	45,091	6,569	876	187	— 19.8	— 27.2	+ 9.0	+ 35.9
Ratlam	20,173	20,173	874	391	+ 7.3	— 23.0	+ 21.8	+ 1.0

NOTE—

The area of Indore city	9.00 square miles
" " Bhopal city	7.09 " "
" " Ratlam city	1.00 " mile
Foreign born in Indore city	42,707
" " Bhopal city	8,439
" " Ratlam city	9,071



## CHAPTER III

### Migration

19 We deal here with the figures recorded in Table XI—Birth place and the Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter. Comparative figures for 1911 are unfortunately not forthcoming owing to the excision of Gwalior State.

The utility of the birth-place record lies in its showing how much movement is taking place and its direction, whence variation in population can often be explained. The proportion of the sexes in the "Natural Population" of an area (that is, those born within it, wherever enumerated) can be ascertained. This is useful as the proportion in the population actually enumerated on the Census might vary considerably from the proportion thus ascertained.

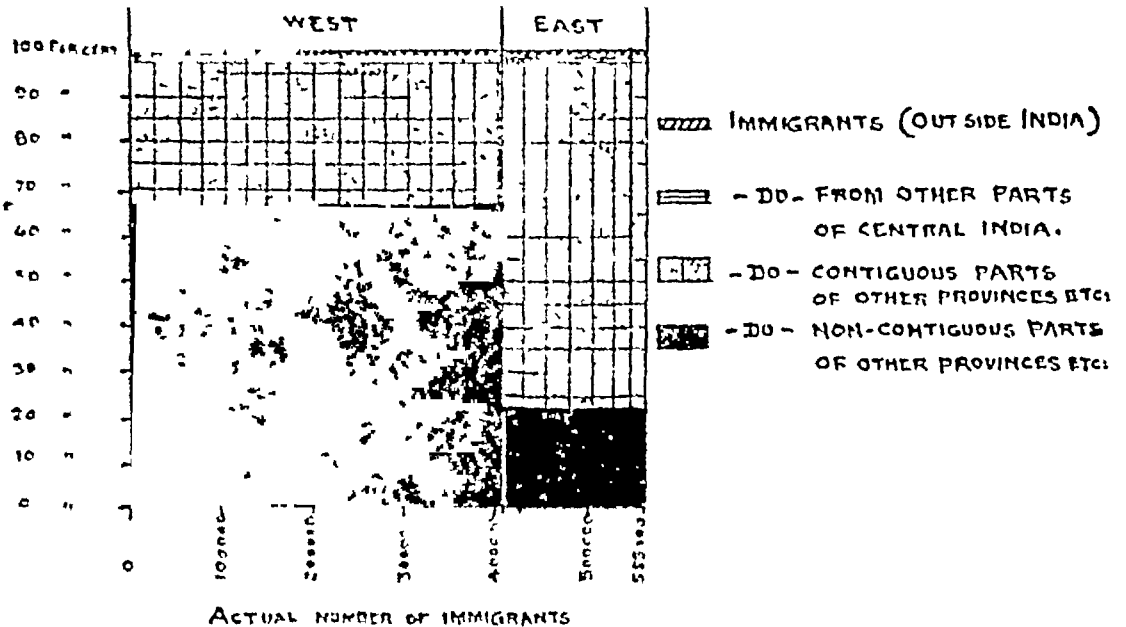
Migration is of five kinds —

- (i) *Casual*.—Movement between adjacent tracts and villages is ordinarily of this kind. It is chiefly due to the custom of seeking a wife in another village and females preponderate among the migrants. In the Agency this is much the commonest class.
- (ii) *Temporary*.—Caused by pilgrimages, fairs, such as that of bhajraho in Chhatarpur and temporary employment on works. In the former case females are apt to be in excess, but on works men preponderate.
- (iii) *Periodic*.—Due to migration for harvest work at stated seasons. Men ordinarily preponderate in this case. It is not a common form in Central India.
- (iv) *Semi permanent*.—This form is not common in the Agency. It is caused by men living in one place where they earn their livelihood while their families live elsewhere. In former days this was a common form in Maratha States, where the large following of Dakahani officials kept up a close touch with their homes South of the Nerbada. Now however these families have to a very great extent become localised.
- (v) *Permanent*.—This is caused by overcrowding or attraction to other districts. This is only met with in Central India as the result of the latter cause in places where better administration attracts cultivators from one State to another or bad administration has driven the people away.

20. *Total Migration*.—This is surprisingly small always. Thus out of 5,997,000 persons enumerated in Central India, 5,419,000 or 91 per cent. were born within the limits of the Agency and 4 per cent. in contiguous areas. These people moreover were almost certainly not real immigrants in most cases but casual visitors engaged in a marriage or some other social function. The proportion of immigrants in each Natural Division is shown in the following diagram —

## DIAGRAM

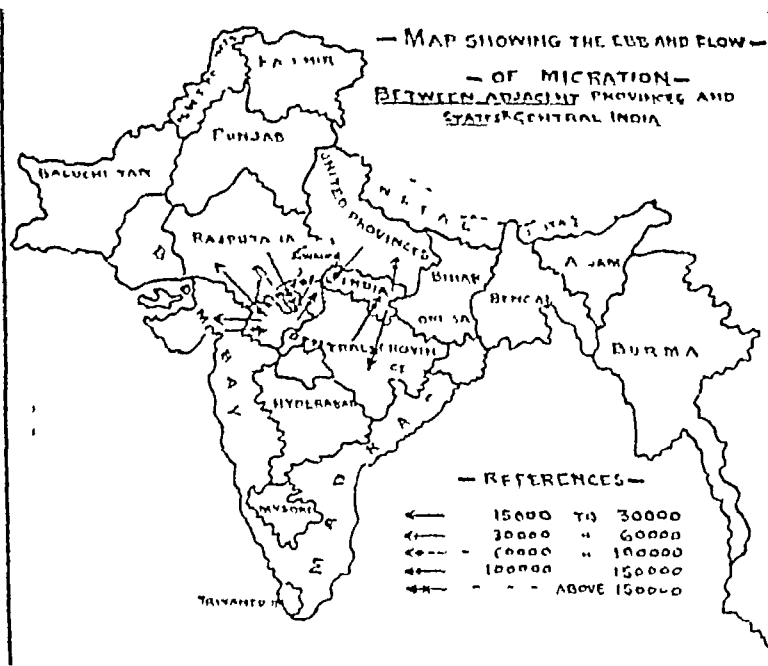
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION



21 *Main lines of Migration*—The State Reports deal with these figures, and being the real administrative areas it is those figures which are important. The subject, therefore, need not be dealt with in any detail as regards the Central India Agency.

22 *External Movement*—To take external movement first. Table XI shows that 545,000 of those enumerated came from outside Central India and of these 530,000 or 97 per cent came from contiguous States or British Provinces. Gwalior State, formerly in Central India, accounts for 175,000 immigrants or 32 per cent while the United Provinces account for 130,000 and the Rajputana States for 86,000, Jaipur having the lion's share (10,000), Marwar (16,000) and Mewar (13,000) being next.

23 *Internal Movement*—Internal movement between the two Natural Divisions (Subsidiary Table III) shows that more persons move from the East to the West than from West to East. Thus of 2,008,000 enumerated in the Eastern section 95 per cent were born locally while 87 per cent of the Western section were born and enumerated within its limits. The inclusion of so much of the Hilly area of Rewa State in the Eastern section obscures the fact that considerable movement takes place between the low-lying fertile tracts of this State and the United Provinces.

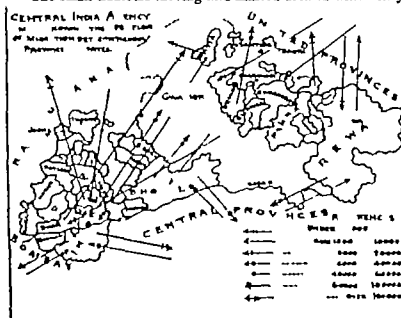


**24 Balance of Movement**—The balance of the movements to and fro shows (Subsidiary Table IV) that on the whole Central India receives more than she gives. She receives 514 687 and sends away 483 030. The greatest excess of immigrants come from the States of Rajputana (60 000) while the only considerable balance against the Agency is in the case of the Central Provinces which gain 109 000, but this is an abnormal state of things due to famine in Rewa State which sent 121 000 out of the 194 000 emigrants to those provinces from Central India.

Indore is the only State which receives any number of immigrants from non-contiguous tracts. Thus it receives 48 000 from the Rajputana States and 22,000 from Bombay due to its position as a big industrial centre. Certain figures are curious. Thus Rewa sends 16 000 persons to Assam out of 17 000. But this is explained by the existence of a regular Rewa colony in the tea gardens where, being perfectly contented, the emigrants keep up their connection with the State and maintain the supply.

**25 Summary**—The figures dealt with refer necessarily only to conditions as they existed on the Census night. The total result of the movements to and fro is a gain of 59 600 for the Agency practically the same figure as that shown by the loss (63 000) in the larger area in 1911. If we take Gwalior as equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the decrease on that occasion for the present area would have been 45 000.

The small numbers moving and limited area in which they move is as usual



noticeable. The exact map gives the ebb and flow for the principal States and the contiguous tracts. Finally of every 1 000 persons in Central India 900 were born within its borders and 40 in contiguous tracts. Hence real migration does not take place, such oscillation as there is being due mainly to

the search for wives and the return of a bride to her father's house for her first confinement. Where boundaries are political and not natural movement is freer as in the East of the Agency.

We may add to this the distrust which exists in the minds of the subjects of one State as to what treatment will be meted out if they go to another as no two administrations are alike. Except in Indore city no large commercial or industrial centre exists as yet. Land pressure is moreover nowhere severe so that it is unnecessary to migrate in order to live.

**26. Natural Population**—The Natural population, that is the actual number of persons born in Central India and enumerated within its limits and beyond, amounts to 5 033 943 of both sexes. The question of sex proportion will be referred to in Chapter VI. It is interesting to note in this connection that 7 persons were enumerated in Kenja Colony 6 males and one female.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Immigration (Actual figures).

POP. IN (000 & OMITTED)																		
NATURAL DIVISIONS (as defined)	NATURAL DIVISION			CENTRAL INDIA			OUTER PARTS OF CENTRAL INDIA			CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Central India	2,409	2,378	2,431							210	21	109	265	147	118	3	3	
West	2,210	2,180	2,240				4	2	2	17	2	13	271	157	134	2	2	
East	1,999	1,998	2,031				2	1	7	114	20	63	24	10	21	1	1	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Emigration (Actual Figures)

EMIGRATION IN (000 & OMITTED)																			
NATURAL DIVISIONS (as defined)	NATURAL DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE (CENTRAL INDIA)						OUTER PARTS OF CENTRAL INDIA			CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India	2,409	2,378	2,431							202	174	118	183	90	93				
West	2,210	2,180	2,240				2	1	2	107	47	29	102	45	60				
East	1,999	1,998	2,031				4	2	2	75	81	119	78	45	33				

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Migration between Natural Divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911.

Natural Division by which born		NUMBER EMIGRATED (000 & OMITTED) IN NATURAL DIVISION	
		West	East
1		2	3
West	{ 1921 1911	2,086	3
East	{ 1921 1911	4	2,750

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the exclusion of the Gwalior State and its feudatories

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Migration between Central India and other parts of India and elsewhere.

Province or State.	Immigrants to Central India.	Emigrants from Central India.	Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of Immigration over Emigration.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	344,697	403,854	+ 59,157	
British Territory	363,184	346,190	+ 16,994	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	123,100	22,415	+ 100,685	L. Indore 17,406, Rewa 12,878, Orchha 12,808.
Doitto States	821	116	+ 705	L. Indore 429.
Central Provinces and Berar	23,791	174,971	— 91,170	E. Rewa 101,816.
Doitto States		1,249	— 17,238	E. Rewa 18,257.
Bombay Presidency	25,422	17,547	+ 7,875	L. Indore 21,824.
Doitto States	6,137	1,908	+ 4,229	L. Akrajpore 1,323, Indore 1,161.
Ajmer Merwara	—,642	1,878	+ 2,520	
Rajputana States	23,899	23,178	+ 721	L. Indore 43,798.
Punjab	5,212	1,036	+ 4,176	L. Indore 3,294.
Doitto States	208		+ 208	L. Indore 78, Dhar 53.
North-West-Frontier Provinces	267		+ 267	L. Indore 137 Bhawal 156.
Azamgarh	54	17,341	— 17,287	E. Rewa 16,142.
Doitto States				
Bihar and Orissa	708	1,732	— 1,024	E. Rewa 1,024.
Doitto States		308	— 308	E. Rewa 303.
Bengal	913	913	—	
Doitto States	4	68	— 64	
Madras	496		+ 496	L. Indore 221.
Doitto States	23		+ 23	L. Indore 17, Rattlam 6.
Baluchistan	158	81	+ 77	L. Indore 103.
Doitto States				
Burma	66	493	— 427	E. Bhawal 109, Prome 61.
Assam and Nizamat		54	— 54	
Dakhn Provinces	1,854	558	+ 1,296	L. Indore 543.
Delhi India Unspecified	126		+ 126	L. Rajpore 123.
Native States	179,242	136,823	+ 42,419	
Gwalior	174,723	137,917	+ 36,806	L. Indore 58,440, Dhar 21,355.
Rewari	1,741	744	+ 997	L. Indore 1,016.
Hydrabad	2,487	124	+ 2,363	L. Indore 2,067.
Mysore	51	51	—	
Kashmir and Jammu	60	11	+ 49	
Travancore		6	— 6	
Foreign Settlements	241		+ 241	
Portuguese Settlements	229		+ 229	L. Indore 124, Rattlam 45.
French Settlements	12		+ 12	L. Indore 12.
Foreign British Colonies		11	— 11	
Ceylon	—	7	— 7	
Cyprus		4	— 4	

L. Indore = L. Indore and L. Indore.

R. Indore = R. Indore for 1911 are not available owing to the reasons of the Gwalior State and its Provinces.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Religion.

27. The figures dealt with will be found in Imperial Tables V, VI and XV and the Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter.

There is little of real interest or significance in the figures dealt with in this Chapter. Hindus predominate to an overwhelming extent, the artificial conditions obtaining in Bhopal and Jaora towns being due to the religion of the Ruler.

The absorption of the so called Animist population into the Hindu fold and the progress of Christianity are the only points requiring remark.

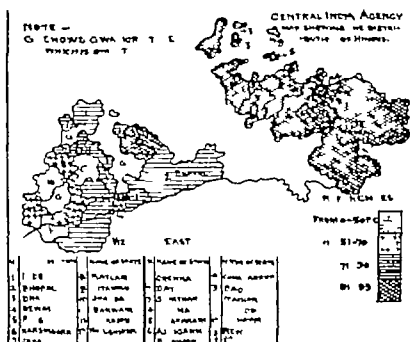
The absorption of the Animists by the Hindu community continues. In the Southern States Agency, where the Hindus predominate, only 235,000 are returned as Animists as against 247,000 in 1911. Bhopal and Bundelkhand showing decreases of 8,000 and 18,000. In Rewa one eighth of the jungle tribes have been returned as Animists on this occasion while in 1911 they were shown almost wholly as Hindus, only 10 being returned as Animists. The result is that Animists in Baghelkhand are ten times as numerous as in 1911. In Malwa also a rise of about 27 per cent. has occurred. The reason is obvious, the idiosyncrasy of the enumerator. The classification "Animist" has never been satisfactory and it would be much better if it were to disappear altogether. It is never possible to say where the Animist begins and the Hindu ends and there are ample instances of Animistic survivals even in Christian creeds and practices. Any close consideration of these figures would, therefore, be waste of time. The Hindu population with 868 per mille of the total population shows no variation on the 1911 figures, Animists show a fall of 3 per cent. due to idiosyncrasies of enumeration. The Musalman population has fallen just under 1 per cent. due to differences in the constitution of regiments in Cantonments, and Jains 6 per cent. As Jains are mainly town dwellers and the 1911 figures were necessarily too low owing to an exodus of the Marwari community to their houses in Rajputana, the actual fall must be greater than that shown by these figures. Christians show a rise of 18 per cent. with 118 per cent. rise in Malwa where the figures in Ratlam, a Mission centre, are double what they were in 1911 owing to an increase in the establishment there. Smaller rises have occurred elsewhere, but not at all noticeable.

The Natural Divisions show a rise of 6 per cent. among Hindus in the Western section but a fall of nearly 9 per cent. in the Eastern, due mainly to difference in the idiosyncrasies of the Rewa Census Staff in 1911 and 1921. Animists have correspondingly risen in the Eastern section by nearly 50 per cent. Musalmans have fallen by 9 per cent. in the Eastern section. Jains show a fall of 14 per cent. in the Eastern section.

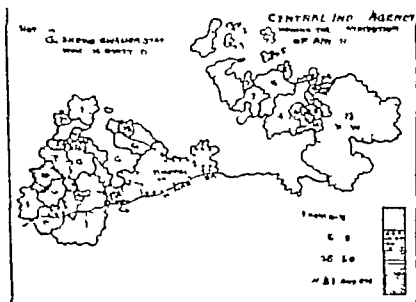
Urban and Rural figures show, as one would expect, that Jains, Musalmans and Christians live mainly in towns, being respectively traders, soldiers, policemen or shop-keepers. The Christian community depends mainly on the garrisons of Cantonments for its numbers and to a less extent on missions. The Christians are mostly Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

28 *Hindus*—Of the total population 87 per cent. are Hindus, the proportion remaining unchanged since 1911.

In the Natural Divisions the Eastern section shows 95 and the Western section 79 per cent. The proportion in the political charges is practically as it was in 1911. The Map below shows the distribution of the Hindu population in the Agency.

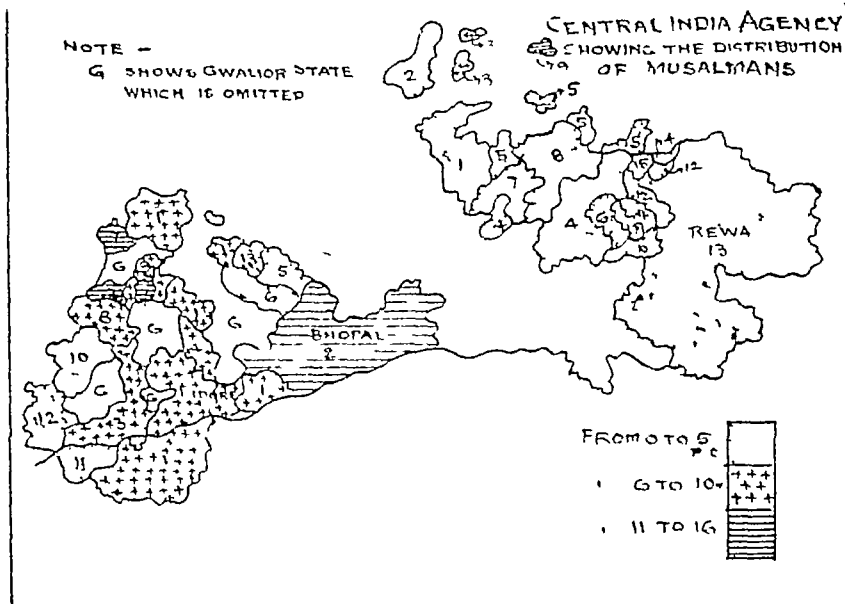


20 Animists — As noted above it would be an advantage if this very in different classification was to vanish from the Census reports. The return is too artificial to be useful. The Animist population is met with mainly along the hilly tracts of the Vindhya and Satpuras and their out lies and predominates in the Southern States Agency (235,500). The following map shows the distribution of the Animists.



21 Muslims — The Muslim population as usual stands numerically third in the list and only varies by 20 persons in 1,000 from the figures of 1911. The largest number live in the Indore and Bhopal political charges due to predom-

ance in the towns of Indore and Bhopal which give a home to about 14 per cent of the total. The distribution of Musalmans is shown by the map below —



31 *Jains* —The members of this religion form less than 1 per cent of the total. But owing to the wealth of the community and its position (inspite of co-operative societies) as the creditor community, the Jains wield very great influence. They are met with mainly in the Western section where the population rises to 10 per mille compared with 4 in the Eastern section. As they come chiefly from Marwar this is not surprising. The Malwa political charge contains the largest proportion (24 per mille) though it has fallen since 1911 by 4 per mille and probably by more as the Bania population to which this class belongs is always the first to flee when an epidemic starts as plague did in 1911.

32 *Christians* —This community is necessarily composed chiefly of the military and civil officers serving in Central India, the staff of the Missions, private individuals and the Anglo-Indian community, largely officials serving on the railways. The total number of Christians has risen by 180 per mille of the population, the actual figure being 9,000 in 1921 to 7,600 in 1911. The largest rise is in Malwa 118 per cent. Bhopal and the Southern States coming next with 29 per cent. Practically all Christians live in towns, only 4 in every 10,000 of the rural population being returned as Christians. There has been a rise of 4 per cent in the Eastern section and of 20 per cent in the Western.

Turning to Table XV we get Christian Sects. The Anglican community predominates with Europeans as its principal supporters. The Anglo-Indian community is mainly Roman Catholic, while the Indians, owing to the Canadian-Presbyterian Mission, are chiefly Presbyterians (44 per cent). Territorially the Presbyterians predominate in the Western section where this Mission works. Dr. King of the Central Provinces Mission, to whom I submitted these figures writes that the Census figures are below the truth although the exclusion of Gwalior areas, which are included in the Mission returns, makes exact comparison impossible.

Dr. King writes —

“My calculations are as follows. In September 1921 we had an enrolled membership of Baptized Christians of 4,075. In the previous September there were 3,746. In March—the time of the Census, there were, let us say, 3,900. To this should be added 200 unbaptized children of Christian parents making a total community of 4,100, such as the Census should recognise. Nominal Christians and hangers on are not included. The rolls from which these returns are taken may be considered fairly accurate. As Church levies are made on congregations in proportion to membership, there is little disposition to pad the rolls. Some may have been out of their stations at the time of the Census but few were likely to have been out of the district. However, let us reduce by 5 per cent for absentees. This leaves roughly 3,900. From this must be taken those resident in Gwalior. 750 would be a liberal estimate. This finally



leaves us with 3180 Presbyterians in Central India West according to congregational records.

The Census total is 2,382 for Central India West. The discrepancy is considerable. I do not know how to account for it. I do know that in the Census of ten years ago a similar discrepancy appeared and that investigation showed that many Bhils had been written down Animists who should have been listed as "Christians."

I have only one other comment to make. In table XV Indore is credited with 918 Baptists of whom 21 are males and 227 are females. Of these 11 are Indian males and 161 are Indian females. I suspect there is something wrong here. None of us knows of the existence of such a community.

33. *Missions*—There are four Missions now working in the Central India Agency Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Roman Catholic Mission, Friends Foreign Mission Association and American Friends Mission.

34. *Canadian Presbyterian Mission*—The Canadian Presbyterian Mission with stations at Indore opened in 1877 where a College, theological seminary, two high schools, primary schools and a hospital are maintained. At Mhow opened in 1877 with schools. At Nimach opened in 1885 a girls school and hospital for women also boys school. At Ratlam opened in 1886 schools for boys and girls and men's hospital. At Ujjain opened in 1887 men's hospital and school. At Amkhut (Ali Rajpur State) opened in 1897 medical and school work. At Kharua (Pantli Iploda) opened in 1910 schools and dispensary. At Dhar opened in 1893 women's hospital and schools. At Rasulpura (Mhow) opened in 1902 and distinct from Mhow boys vocational school. At Jaora and Bitamau opened in 1912 and at Barwani opened in 1919. This is the largest Mission at work in Central India. Its Foreign Staff consists of 89 Missionaries, male and female, and the Indian Staff numbers 274. Its work is carried on in the Western part of Central India Agency including however parts of Gwalior State and one station is in South Rajputana. It is difficult therefore, to make comparisons with previous Census reports. During the years 1911 to 1921 there has been no widespread famine to add to the activities of the Mission, as has happened frequently in the past, and the very striking growth of the Christian Community during these ten years must be accounted for in other ways. No Famine Orphans were received during these years. The Presbyterian Church which the Mission has been largely instrumental in establishing in Central India, is an Indian Ecclesiastical Organization having its indigenous Administrative Bodies, and this Church has grown rapidly during the decade. There are now 14 organized congregations and of these 4 have their own Indian pastors whom they support. The total Church Membership in the areas above mentioned is 4,075. This is of course somewhat in excess of the Census reports which do not cover the same area as that for which the Indian Presbyterian Church reports.

The Mission works not only among the aboriginal tribes, but among all classes of Indians and the largest increases in the past decade have been among the villages of Malwa.

In Medical work more is done by the women of the Mission than by the men. But in all there are 7 Hospitals with numerous Dispensaries. All classes are ministered to by these institutions. An important industrial work (now closed) was carried on in Rasulpura for boys and in several centres needlework, embroidery and lace-making were carried on for women.

Educationally much work has been carried on. There is a College in Indore teaching up to the B. A. and occasionally the M. A. degree. Also two High Schools, one for boys and one for girls, and in addition about 40 Primary and Secondary Schools are carried on throughout the Mission. Teacher training in a small way has been done. A Theological Seminary has been established in Indore. A large amount of literature is sold annually and an Anglo-vernacular Paper is published.

35. *Roman Catholic Mission*—The Roman Catholics have stations at Maripat in Manipal Largana, Thanli, Jhabua and Barwani.

On the colony of Manipal near Khurd Khurli in the Manipal British Largana, no remark need be added to what was said in 1911. The community developed in all its stability and, as all happy people, makes no history.

A party of 12 families, however, left in 1914, for Suket, Kotah State, Rajputana, and settled there on the bank of the Au River. Yet the Mariapur Colony in 1921 was 227 strong.

There were, in 1921, 941 Christian Bhils in Thandla and 37 surrounding villages. The increase is due to natural growth and to conversions. There is also a small group of 52 Christian Balais. Schools for boys and girls are kept up, the Bhil girls' school being staffed by Hindustani Sisters called "Prabhudasi." Jhabua had, in 1921, 372 Christian Bhils in more than 20 villages with a few Daogar converts.

A school for girls opened in 1918 by the Mission Sisters of Ajmer, has been added to the boys' school already in existence.

A dispensary and female hospital is conducted by one of the Sisters, trained at the Medical College, Indore, who passed the L.C.P. & S., Bombay.

The above numbers, which have been supplied by the Mission, do not tally

Figure supplied by the Mission	Census figure for the areas in which the Mission stations are situated	Difference	with the Census figures which are below them. This is due partly to a number of persons going out for harvest work and partly to the probability of wrong classification of Bhil Christians as Animists.
1,592	534	1,058	

A small Church has been built recently at Barwani, for the Catholic community residing there which is visited from Indore.

36 *Friends' Foreign Mission Association*—The Friends' Foreign Mission Association began to work at Sehore in Central India in 1890, confining its activities within the station limits, and to giving instructions at the State Leper Asylum, the latter on the invitation of the authorities.

During the worst of the Famine of 1900 the Mission had supported some thousands of the subjects of Bhopal and adjoining States on relief works, in digging wells, and with loans of seed and cattle to a large number of cultivators.

These operations increased the influence of the Mission and opened the way to extensive evangelistic tours in Bhopal, as well as in Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh and Khilchipur States. These were at times interfered with owing to frequent visitations of Plague, when the villagers were sometimes suspicious of the motives of the Mission's agents. These fears were, however, gradually dispelled, until, of late years, the people having come to understand the purpose of the visitors have welcomed them, shown much hospitality, and begged them to return.

During these tours an increasing number of religious books has been sold. This has been particularly noticeable at the larger bazars and at the periodical *melas*, where, as often as not the supply has been exceeded by the demand.

Perhaps the chief point to emphasise is the remarkable and ever increasing demand for literature, whether in the towns or the district, during the last decade.

At Sehore there is primary school for boys, and there are two more for girls. Zenana visiting has been carried on regularly both here and at Bhopal, and at both of these places Reading Rooms have been maintained.

The Mission has not made converts on a large scale. It claims that the teaching it has been able to impart has, however, had an uplifting influence which is evident in indirect ways.

During the past ten years the number of its Christian adherents has increased from 64 to 123.

37 *American Friends' Mission*—The American Friends' Mission (Quaker) established in Nowgong in 1896, works among all classes in some 800 villages and has a Christian community of 150. Schools are maintained for Christian children with industrial training, and needlework for women and girls. Four schools for Non-Christian children. Two medical dispensaries.

38 *Others*—It is not necessary to go into the figures for "Others" in any detail. There are only 2,400 of them forming 3 per mille of the population of whom 2,200 were in the Western section. Bhopal, as in 1911, has most, 13 per 10,000.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

## General distribution of the population by religion

Religion and Locality	Actual Number in 1911.	Proportion per 10,000 of the population.				Variation (+) or decrease (-)		Increase (+) or decrease (-)		Net area 1901.
		1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1911 '11.	1901 1911.	1901 1901.	1901 1901.	
1		2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>Hindus—</b>										
Central India	8,210,120	8,638	8,638	—	—	-22	—	—	—	—
West	2,441,670	7,915	7,747	—	—	+65	—	—	—	—
East	2,765,817	9,576	9,569	—	—	-67	—	—	—	—
<b>Muslims—</b>										
Central India	319,460	696	674	—	—	-22	—	—	—	—
West	319,465	1,121	1,251	—	—	+80	—	—	—	—
East	50,604	172	103	—	—	+69	—	—	—	—
<b>Christians—</b>										
Central India	331,378	833	878	—	—	-45	—	—	—	—
West	251,974	816	830	—	—	+14	—	—	—	—
East	79,404	271	278	—	—	-7	—	—	—	—
<b>Jains—</b>										
Central India	41,421	4	78	—	—	-74	—	—	—	—
West	22,381	103	113	—	—	-10	—	—	—	—
East	1,776	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Buddhists—</b>										
Central India	9,072	18	12	—	—	+6	—	—	—	—
West	843	28	23	—	—	+5	—	—	—	—
East	1,119	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Others—</b>										
Central India	2,421	4	3	—	—	+1	—	—	—	—
West	1,774	7	6	—	—	+1	—	—	—	—
East	173	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—Figures by religion for the Muslim have been transferred to the Hindu column.

Source.—Census of India, 1911.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

## Distribution by Political Charges and Natural Divisions of the Main Religions

Political Charge and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 10 000 OF POPULATION WHO ARE											
	HINDU		ANJINIST		MUSALMAN		JAIN		CHRISTIAN		OTHERS	
	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	8,088	8,088	606	674	553	545	74	78	15	12	4	3
WEST	7,915	7,747	1 131	1,281	816	830	105	113	26	23	7	6
Indore	8 701	8 609	241	443	804	781	105	100	46	47	13	11
Bhopal	8 471	8 412	522	567	914	954	55	60	4	3	4	4
Malwa	7,697	7 829	939	756	1 098	1,120	244	279	27	13	5	3
Southern States	5 508	4 655	3 920	4,742	140	471	95	108	23	21	4	3
EAST	9,509	9,569	172	105	274	278	41	44	3	3	1	1
Baghelkhand	9 528	9 744	230	22	227	229	5	4	1	1		
Bundelkhand	9,484	9,346	86	212	334	340	89	96	6	6	1	1

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

## Christians. Number and Variation.

Political Charge and Natural Division	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN		VARIATION PER CENT
	1921	1911	
1	2	3	4
CENTRAL INDIA	9,062	7,673	+18.1
WEST	8,043	6,698	+20.1
Indore	5,204	4,828	+7.8
Bhopal	427	331	+29.0
Malwa	1,027	471	+118.0
Southern States	1,385	1,068	+29.7
EAST	1,019	975	+4.6
Baghelkhand	204	163	+25.2
Bundelkhand	815	812	+0.4

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

## Religion of Urban and Rural Population.

Natural Division	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE						NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE					
	Hindu	Musalman	Anjinst	Jain	Chris- tian	Others	Hindu	Musalman	Anjinst	Jain	Chris- tian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	6,949	2,590	54	251	120	36	8 864	347	728	56	4	1
West	6,548	2,806	54	310	145	47	8,119	504	1,293	74	8	2
East	8,029	1,764	57	91	52	7	9,589	193	178	39	1	

## CHAPTER V

### Age

39 These three Chapters V—Age VI—Sex and VII—Civil Condition are intimately connected and really comprise three parts of a single subject while Chapters VIII—Literacy and IX—Infirmities are also closely concerned. Here as in other Chapters, it is unfortunately impossible to deal with comparative figures owing to the exclusion of Gwalior and the absence of vital statistics and hence Subsidiary Tables VI to X have to be omitted.

Age statistics are in European Countries of great value but in India where the majority of the community have but the vaguest idea of their age and persistently give round numbers such figures are of little real value while in Central India with its numerous small States and the consequent lack of vital statistics, the discussion of age figures becomes severely restricted.

40. *Returns*—The enumerator was told to enter "the number of years which each person had completed on the 18th March the word infant is to be recorded for children of under one complete year." Precise as the rule appears to be it is singularly ineffectual in its results. Errors are very considerable and they are mainly due to ignorance and the invariable use of the current year a man of 20 calling himself 30 and far less to deliberate misstatement than is the case in Europe. Children are not weaned even up to two years of age and the term *bachha* is consequently used in replying to the enumerator who thereupon enters "infant."

Turning to Subsidiary Table I and the inserted diagram we find that lumping takes place at 2 and 3, 5, 7 and 8, 10 and 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 32, 35, 40

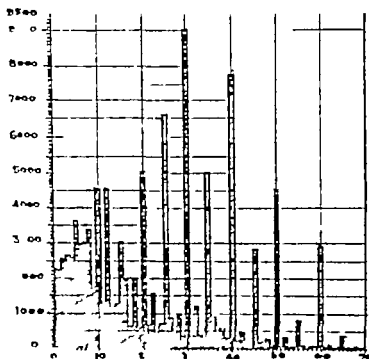


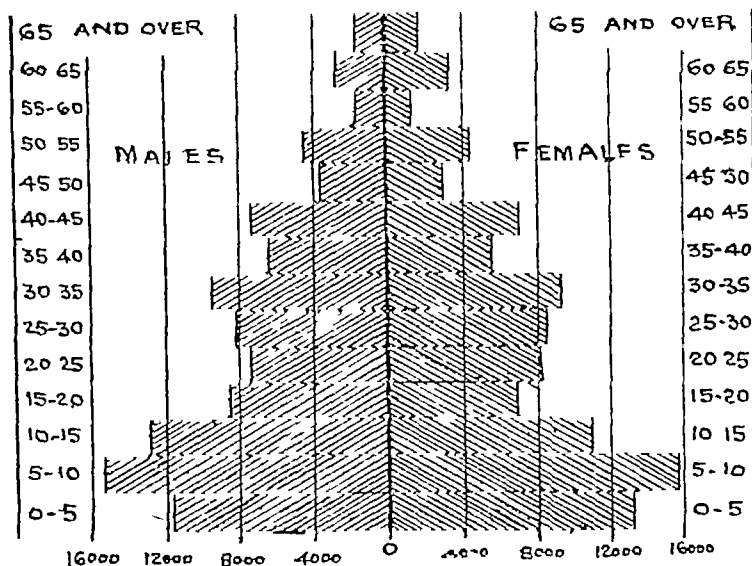
Diagram showing the actual number of States set up at each age for 100,000

41. 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50. On the other hand certain ages are most popular as 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51 and 61.

The prevalent belief places a large responsibility upon a "dhoti-laras" (a "dhoti-laras" is a "dhoti-laras" of a child) while at later years

the fives and tens generally predominate The inset diagram gives the

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE PERIODS OF  
100,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX



distribution of age periods for both Sexes in 100,000 persons These figures have not been "smoothed"

European statistics show that the number of persons aged 15—50 is invariably about half the total population—the greatest variation taking place in the groups 0—15 and 50 and over The total number in Central India between 15—50 is 2,981,883, very nearly half 5,997,000, the total population of this area From the variation in these lesser groups, it is possible to deduce the vitality of the community, as, if the population is growing, the number in the 0—15 group will be larger than in 15 and over but if stationary there will be little difference

Province and Principal States	Number of persons per mille aged		
	0—15	15—50	50 and over
Central India	400	497	103
Indore	385	508	107
Bhopal	384	505	111
Rewa	412	491	97

The inset gives figures for Central India and the principal States

The proportion of children is an indication of progress, and that of old persons of longevity But it would be a mistake to lay stress on these figures, while no vital statistics can be obtained to check them by, since European conditions as to age and mortality are not strictly applicable in India

41 *Age, Religion and Caste*—In Subsidiary Tables III and IV the age distribution by main religions and castes will be found for Central India and its Natural Divisions

At early periods 0—5 and 5—10 Animists stand first, which is due to marriage after puberty on the part of the girls with men of their own age, while widows remarry freely Hindus Muslims, Jains and Christians follow in that order At 70 and over Christians and Animists come last In the case of Animists, this is due to the hard lives they live in unhealthy surroundings, with an uncertain and but indifferently nutritious food supply The fall in the case of Christians is due to the fact that most of the Central India Christian population is composed of the official element, as the rapid fall at 55, the age of retirement, shows

Religion	Per 10,000 (males)		
	0—5	5—10	70 and over
Central India	1,165	1,539	102
Hindu	1,143	1,530	102
Musalman	1,105	1,321	147
Animist	1,521	1,920	73
Jain	987	1,092	125
Christian	1,026	1,036	35

Turning to the Castes, only male figures being considered as before, Brahmans and Rajputs shew little difference at 40 and over (Subsidiary Table IV) while Marathas stand higher than either of the former The jungle tribes Bhl (163), Kol (213), give much lower figures which agree with the statistics by religion It is unnecessary to consider these in greater detail

42. *Fecundity*—Comparison with previous Census figures is not possible. These figures show that Animists are the most prolific Hindus following, while Jains are the least so.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 PER 10,000.

Religion.	Proportion of Children under 10 per 10,000.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindu	2,073	2,861
Muslim	2,426	2,774
Animist	3,440	3,896
Jain	1,078	2,333

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 PER 10,000.

Natural Division.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Animist.	Jain.
East	753	968	3102	2,350
West	256	58	3,576	114

43. *Mean age*—The mean age works out to 21.27 for males and 21.39 for females and is highest for males in the Western section but for females in the Eastern. Animists have the lowest figures for mean age. This mean age is simply the mean age for those persons living on the Census night and has no reference to the duration or expectation of life. The birth rate and death rate necessarily affect this figure but we have not the vital statistics with which to reconcile it.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age Distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by annual periods.

Age	HINDU RELIGION		Age	HINDU RELIGION		Age	HINDU RELIGION	
	Male.	Female.		Male	Female		Male.	Female.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
0	2,270	2,202	36	875	443	72	14	
1	2,203	2,356	37	460	122	73	1	
2	2,535	2,675	38	531	230	74	8	
3	2,628	3,031	39	253	241	75	140	11
4	2,585	2,765	40	7,769	7,273	76	8	
5	3,595	3,493	41	128	180	77	2	
6	2,967	2,856	42	402	327	78	2	
7	3,035	3,248	43	80	193	79	5	
8	3,375	3,157	44	73	106	80	235	20
9	1,771	2,056	45	2,797	2,132	81	3	
10	4,510	3,666	46	141	134	82	7	
11	1,240	1,612	47	142	86	83	1	
12	4,535	3,197	48	196	106	84	11	
13	1,171	1,080	49	73	97	85	22	
14	1,282	1,009	50	4,513	4,334	86	6	
15	3,063	2,725	51	60	100	87	0	
16	1,966	1,965	52	263	161	88	2	
17	627	543	53	40	180	89	3	
18	2,013	1,677	54	54	90	90	58	
19	560	341	55	865	603	91	0	
20	5,033	6 090	56	65	53	92	0	
21	741	565	57	29	30	93	0	
22	1,570	1,338	58	43	22	94	0	
23	442	354	59	16	32	95	10	
24	723	470	60	2,848	3,140	96	4	
25	6,603	6 609	61	61	201	97	0	
26	861	706	62	75	49	98	0	
27	538	440	63	20	25	99	2	
28	987	779	64	35	29	100	6	
29	316	209	65	334	270	102	1	
30	9,045	8,769	66	14	40	105	2	
31	292	305	67	20	26	110	1	
32	1,135	831	68	22	15	125	1	
33	312	212	69	7	10			
34	275	230	70	452	422			
35	5 302	4,477	71	12	22	TOTAL	106,438	100.2



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Central India and each Natural Division

Age.	1911.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-1	227	229	214	80	216	187
1-2	174	184	202	221	141	135
2-3	19	99	238	278	290	241
3-4	90	312	263	331	273	323
4-5	278	311	425	314	277	307
5-6	1,163	1,226	1,229	1,111	1,191	1,312
6-7	1,828	1,990	1,204	1,461	1,877	1,297
7-8	1,204	1,100	1,211	1,011	1,232	1,154
8-9	844	767	127	674	963	780
9-10	739	809	743	842	723	773
10-11	608	680	828	808	723	823
11-12	911	852	970	937	987	944
12-13	824	661	828	855	812	699
13-14	723	713	746	727	702	688
14-15	244	223	224	272	223	208
15-16	423	428	456	420	412	429
16-17	127	122	124	107	122	127
17-18	224	226	278	224	226	224
18-19	84	86	60	86	47	66
20 and over	102	122	117	127	87	112
Mean Age	24.27	24.28	24.71	24.28	23.69	24.52

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age.	1911.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL RELIGIONS.						
0-1	227	229	214	80	216	187
1-2	174	184	202	221	141	135
2-3	19	99	238	278	290	241
3-4	90	312	263	331	273	323
4-5	278	311	425	314	277	307
5-6	1,163	1,226	1,229	1,111	1,191	1,312
6-7	1,828	1,990	1,204	1,461	1,877	1,297
7-8	1,204	1,100	1,211	1,011	1,232	1,154
8-9	844	767	127	674	963	780
9-10	739	809	743	842	723	773
10-11	608	680	828	808	723	823
11-12	911	852	970	937	987	944
12-13	824	661	828	855	812	699
13-14	723	713	746	727	702	688
14-15	244	223	224	272	223	208
15-16	423	428	456	420	412	429
16-17	127	122	124	107	122	127
17-18	224	226	278	224	226	224
18-19	84	86	60	86	47	66
20 and over	102	122	117	127	87	112
Mean Age	24.27	24.28	24.71	24.28	23.69	24.52

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(contd)

Age.	1921					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST		EAST	
	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>HINDU</b>						
0—1	225	226	244	260	208	196
1—2	169	188	200	224	141	155
2—3	214	254	230	268	200	241
3—4	264	325	253	315	274	332
4—5	271	304	264	303	278	306
<i>Total 0—5</i>	<i>1,143</i>	<i>1,297</i>	<i>1,191</i>	<i>1,370</i>	<i>1,101</i>	<i>1,230</i>
5—10	1,530	1,567	1,473	1,534	1,581	1,535
10—15	1,307	1,110	1,219	1,050	1,387	1,161
15—20	858	715	744	684	906	741
20—25	737	807	744	844	732	775
25—30	808	857	836	860	783	854
30—35	941	953	988	961	898	947
35—40	630	687	648	562	613	608
40—45	728	718	753	749	698	699
45—50	344	209	359	288	332	308
50—55	434	455	460	402	410	449
55—60	128	125	125	110	132	137
60—65	257	329	281	328	235	329
65—70	53	57	60	59	40	56
70 and over	102	124	119	139	86	111
Mean Age	24 30	24 53	24 91	24 54	23 76	24 52
<b>MUSALMAN</b>						
0—1	242	256	244	266	237	224
1—2	180	203	188	220	156	169
2—3	224	265	233	275	197	234
3—4	223	312	210	310	262	320
4—5	236	279	233	275	246	291
<i>Total 0—5</i>	<i>1,105</i>	<i>1,320</i>	<i>1,108</i>	<i>1,346</i>	<i>1,098</i>	<i>1,238</i>
5—10	1,321	1,455	1,292	1,437	1,419	1,511
10—15	1,193	1,043	1,163	1,040	1,279	1,055
15—20	780	689	752	677	870	723
20—25	845	887	858	901	804	833
25—30	862	893	879	911	805	835
30—35	944	971	962	964	897	991
35—40	640	543	645	524	624	605
40—45	742	738	743	752	738	710
45—50	382	275	383	266	376	302
50—55	501	488	502	490	498	481
55—60	148	116	148	108	148	140
60—65	317	353	328	352	279	356
65—70	73	54	79	51	52	64
70 and over	147	175	158	181	113	156
Mean Age	25 85	25 09	26 10	25 03	24 80	25 27

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(contd.)

Age	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ARTHIST</b>						
0-1	19	215	250	253	245	214
1-2	220	228	10	208	97	121
2-3	270	340	224	333	218	44
3-4	277	454	342	441	340	403
4-5	365	417	384	423	300	373
Total 0-5	1,621	1,763	1,867	1,756	1,184	1,271
6-10	1,820	1,878	1,844	1,963	1,725	1,815
11-15	1,212	1,035	1,211	1,014	1,378	1,182
16-20	691	611	635	602	900	714
21-25	608	700	698	760	611	686
26-30	708	608	719	878	609	797
31-35	910	822	908	930	845	912
36-40	641	624	630	611	578	619
41-45	728	620	710	620	631	663
46-50	744	526	747	579	562	772
51-55	357	317	354	318	408	335
56-60	86	80	74	74	157	94
61-65	220	228	218	271	215	255
66-70	34	37	37	30	40	20
71 and over	73	86	60	80	94	77
Mean Age	22-17	21-00	21-23	21-78	22-45	22-03
<b>JAIN.</b>						
0-1	206	227	204	227	200	200
1-2	144	227	194	197	181	184
2-3	197	227	190	229	211	211
3-4	223	227	220	254	214	278
4-5	197	227	190	229	212	212
Total 0-5	867	1,118	864	1,193	1,014	1,121
6-10	1,092	1,218	1,044	1,140	1,222	1,245
11-15	1,173	978	1,144	974	1,200	964
16-20	644	771	704	704	645	733
21-25	650	626	54	600	64	703
26-30	710	626	600	612	64	673
31-35	651	627	600	627	64	647
36-40	722	744	711	711	711	711
41-45	654	627	641	641	641	641
46-50	654	627	641	641	641	641
51-55	654	627	641	641	641	641
56-60	654	627	641	641	641	641
61-65	654	627	641	641	641	641
66-70	654	627	641	641	641	641
71 and over	654	627	641	641	641	641
Mean Age	27-29	27-11	27-02	27-01	27-29	27-11

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(concl'd)

Age.	1921					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST		EAST	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CHRISTIAN</b>						
0—1	212	321	221	333	155	195
1—2	204	324	216	320	112	358
2—3	177	321	179	327	169	260
3—4	205	345	207	353	197	260
4—5	228	321	241	327	140	260
Total 0—5	1,026	1,632	1,064	1,660	773	1,333
5—10	1,036	1,665	1,058	1,677	885	1,533
10—15	736	1,096	785	1,095	520	1,109
15—20	1,074	597	1,169	608	421	521
20—25	2,206	1,153	2,145	1,180	2,625	880
25—30	1,066	1,694	971	1,736	1,728	1,303
30—35	1,051	740	1,029	709	1,208	1,042
35—40	826	446	788	402	1,082	880
40—45	372	365	375	323	351	782
45—50	230	193	237	199	183	130
50—55	172	175	178	173	126	195
55—60	63	68	68	65	28	98
60—65	67	116	70	114		130
65—70	40	24	42	23	28	32
70 and over	35	36	35	36	42	32
Mean Age	23 12	20 33	22 92	20 08	24 56	22 83
<b>OTHERS</b>						
0—1	193	242	185	235	306	364
1—2	133	158	128	166	204	
2—3	141	262	104	264	612	182
3—4	104	299	112	303		182
4—5	119	299	120	294	102	364
Total 0—5	690	1,260	649	1,262	1,224	1,092
5—10	1,125	1,189	1,116	1,194	1,225	1,091
10—15	915	1,003	875	978	1,429	1,454
15—20	804	910	851	880	204	1,454
20—25	1,019	946	1,035	969	816	727
25—30	908	975	907	969	919	1,091
30—35	1,034	975	1,051	969	816	1,091
35—40	834	671	843	685	714	545
40—45	811	650	803	646	919	727
45—50	491	362	514	372	201	182
50—55	506	390	490	391	714	182
55—60	305	186	321	196	162	
60—65	342	214	321	205	612	364
65—70	97	93	96	98	102	
70 and over	119	176	128	186		
Mean Age	23 69	25 48	23 84	25 53	26 79	22 63

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Age Distribution of 1000 of each Sex in certain Castes.

CASTE.	MALES NO. PER HILL ASYD.					FEMALES NO. PER HILL ASYD.				
	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over.	0-5	5-12	15-18	18-40	40 and over.
	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Brahmins	191	111	23	677	293	119	121	74	231	211
Shayand	106	180	123	409	214	119	180	110	421	187
Kirtinall	124	121	87	261	230	127	100	93	363	223
Karwaris	167	190	24	414	193	111	17	74	367	231
Kandhya	87	106	73	414	214	104	103	8	283	273
Jhodia	81	164	7	411	237	107	181	79	330	270
Khagw	90	172	67	623	228	112	174	72	246	246
K. Jyot	199	168	87	313	241	123	262	24	214	244
Chakras	107	109	107	263	220	100	189	12	361	229
Torwar	14	179	108	288	208	108	184	80	273	220
Porwar	121	181	164	283	202	148	183	91	262	144
Karkhara	94	189	24	420	212	112	143	91	286	87
Rath	106	182	104	280	228	119	167	108	274	18
Gakhot	223	87	45	40	435	217	78	44	228	422
Bhadarna	86	110	123	404	297	84	102	4	474	277
Bachla	90	174	91	419	221	116	290	79	243	46
Baghela	29	144	112	414	187	106	167	70	411	18
Masika	88	18	97	297	237	82	163	64	205	274
Am	83	146	124	487	126	148	167	129	263	87
Thal	97	152	81	478	204	122	161	101	274	229
Gajor	92	123	95	369	200	125	163	92	269	241
Dhagar	102	182	86	274	262	123	144	120	261	270
Kadi	72	122	80	422	294	81	112	112	419	229
Bawa	82	168	197	229	221	112	264	87	224	274
Agarwal	180	160	108	292	242	127	172	42	246	212
Mahari	72	121	112	246	200	87	209	102	497	212
Govil	84	100	121	402	222	102	176	116	247	224
Parwal	105	141	178	220	221	122	122	186	216	207
Gahli	192	171	74	422	221	104	179	84	294	262
Khagur	112	193	7	416	212	114	182	77	270	229
Kachra	102	180	114	251	194	111	126	101	612	147
Kharka	71	121	71	603	208	104	279	21	271	186
Kahwa	164	84	79	229	221	180	207	82	471	177
Pat	14	222		24	162	147	27	5	247	121
Gand	120	172	82	264	274	114	206	81	220	274
Kul	120	242	101	279	272	122	247	92	274	179
Manmura	162	179	77	422	222	119	162	69	412	212
Patil	19	164	78	411	87	114	146	1	414	270
Porwal	91	122	82	46	242	124	194	22	274	212
Patel	176	172	74	604	222	111	176	76	416	276

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes ;  
also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

CASTE	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 40 PER 100 AGED 15—40		Number of Married Females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages
	Persons aged 15—40	Married females aged 15—40	Males.	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Brahman</i>	72	200	50	61	30
Shrigaud	63	210	53	44	26
Shrimali	54	282	63	57	27
Sarwari	77	199	50	59	30
Sanadhva	66	197	59	71	28
Jijhotia	65	200	63	74	28
Bhagor	68	212	57	69	27
<i>Rajput</i>	79	214	63	77	27
Chauhan	76	226	61	61	27
Tonwar	83	304	54	60	23
Ponwar	81	256	52	48	23
Kachhwaha	66	183	50	65	31
Rathor	79	225	68	57	27
Gahlot	91	210	86	86	27
Bhadauria	50	136	56	54	36
Bundela	71	210	53	62	29
Baghela	67	166	48	60	32
Maratha	60	243	85	77	19
Ajwa	65	213	27	51	27
Bhat	66	200	44	61	29
Gujar	66	216	73	65	25
Dhangar	73	346	71	80	16
Sondhia	81	144	53	52	31
<i>Bania</i>	68	201	47	64	28
Agarwal	70	216	50	46	23
Mahestr	47	185	78	44	24
Oswal	70	248	63	58	26
Porwal	78	215	65	66	26
Gahohi	67	199	52	67	22
Khangar	74	192	48	35	32
Kachern	68	178	51	42	34
Bhilala	101	312	53	62	22
Saharia	69	193	43	52	33
Bhil	71	231	62	64	22
Gond	92	223	59	52	30
Kol	94	225	56	56	30
<i>Musalman</i>	70	176	57	53	34
Shaikh	60	172	62	50	35
Sayyad	70	190	60	54	33
Pathan	70	173	58	51	32

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 and also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

NATURAL DIVISION.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 BOTH SEXES PER 100.		PROPORTION PERSONS OVER 60 PER 100 AGED 15—40		No. of Married Females Aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central India	71	178	10	13	23
West	73	180	12	13	23
East	70	172	9	13	22

NOTE.—The figures for 1911 are not available owing to the accession of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V A.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions ; also of married females aged 15—40 per hundred females.

Religion and Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 BOTH SEXES PER 100.		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER HUNDRED AGED 15—40.		NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES PER HUNDRED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER HUNDRED FEMALES OF ALL AGES.		
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	1921.			1921.	
			1921.	1921.	Males.		Females.
CENTRAL INDIA.							
All Religions	71	178	10	13	23		
Hindu	70	174	10	13	23		
Muslim	61	161	13	15	24		
Animist	96	224	9	11	31		
West—							
All Religions	73	180	12	13	23		
Hindu	70	171	12	13	24		
Muslim	64	160	14	15	24		
Animist	100	224	9	11	32		
East—							
All Religions	70	172	9	13	22		
Hindu	70	174	9	13	22		
Muslim	64	162	11	14	23		
Animist	61	154	10	15	20		

NOTE.—The figures for 1911 are not available owing to the accession of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

# CHAPTER VI.

## Sex.

44 The Tables dealt with are VII and the Subsidiary Tables at the end

The record of sex is important but as in other cases, comparison with previous enumerations, is impossible as the figures cannot be adjusted As usual in India, males are in excess , 3,000,000 males to 2,900,000 females or 954 females to every 1,000 males These figures do not include persons born in Central India who were absent on the Census night If we take the natural population, that is those born in Central India, wherever enumerated, excluding those living in Central India

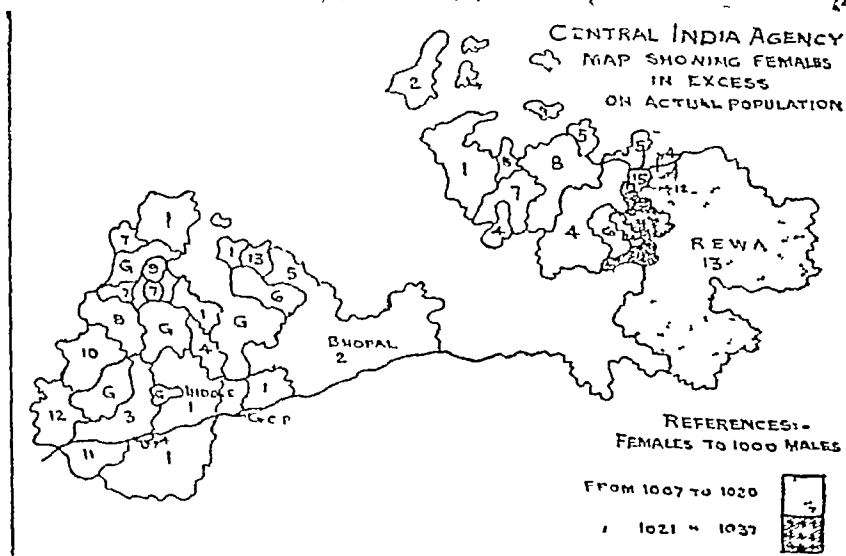
at the time but born elsewhere, we get a proportion of 951 females to 1,000 males The proportion being larger when immigrants are deducted showing that females preponderate among outsiders

45 *Sex and Locality*—The Agency as a whole thus gives us 954 females to 1,000 males, the Western section showing 935 and the Eastern 975

If we take smaller areas as in the inset we get a lower ratio except where

Animists are met with in large numbers, as in Rewa and Dhar

Locality	SEX AND MIGRATION FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Actual Population	Natural Population
Central India	954	951
Indore	917	955
Bhopal	934	952
Rewa	1,007	993
Orchha	932	968
Dhar	986	931





40. *Rural and Urban*—The sex proportions for town and country show that there are more females in the rural area.

Religion.	SEX PROPORTION FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS FOR MALE REVENUE. FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Urban area.	Rural area.
All religions	870	903
Hindu	864	902
Muslim	905	918
Animist	872	1,002
Jain	900	918

Even the town dwellers, Musalman and Jain, show this. The urban proportion of males and females in Western Central India is lower than in the Eastern Section where towns are fewer.

Locality	SEX PROPORTION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS IN CERTAIN STATES. F MALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Urban area.	Rural area.
Central India	870	902
West	850	899
East	894	878
Madhya Pradesh	791	814
Chhatisgarh	782	
Bhopal State	861	842
Mewar State	868	1,011

47 *Sex and Religion*—Animists as usual show the highest rate 1 002 females to 1 000 males, Hindus giving 954 Musalmans 913 Jains 913 Christians 891 and Others 801. Turning to the Natural Divisions the Eastern area shows a higher figure for Hindus (878) than the Western, due no doubt to a greater proportion of Hindus returned among jungle tribes. Musalmans and Jains also show a higher proportion while Christians and Others have a lower figure. Animists are practically the same in both Natural Divisions. There are more facilities for trade and service in the West than in the East. In the East the people go away to seek employment leaving families behind but the West attracts people from outside. This reduces the proportion of females in the West and increases it in

the East. Jains and Mohammadans are respectively traders and servants mostly. The strength of Government and Imperial Service Troops in the West and the East is respectively 5,249 and 474.

Locality	Number of females to 1,000 males.
States containing jungle areas—	
Indore (Kannur District)	823
(Kannur District)	823
Pune	1,007
Dhar	896
Pune	837
Ajmer	854
Jalgaon	841
Karol	1,025
Madhya	1,007
Baran	890
Alwar	854
Baran State	867-819

An excess of females is an invariable sign of the prevalence of jungle tribes as may be seen in the inset in the Rewa Nagod Maihar and Baran States which contain jungle tribes in large numbers.

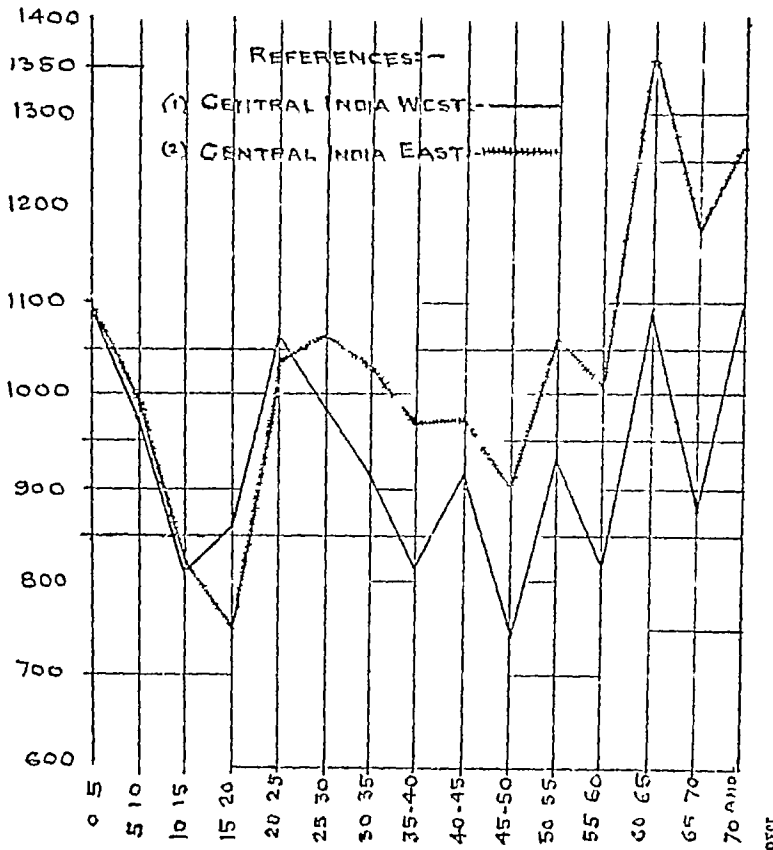
Among Jains only are girls in excess

Locality	Number of females to 1,000 males of the same age.
Central India	1/86
West	1/83
East	1/81
Madhya Pradesh	1/83
Chhatisgarh	1/11
Alwar	1/85

48. *Sex and Age*—The absence of vital statistics makes it impossible to employ any check. In Europe as is well known male births are in excess but the greater delicacy of male infants adjusts the balance. In India generally male births are in excess and no doubt are so also in Central India. If we examine the returns as we find them, we get at 0-1 000 girls to 1 000 boys whereas girls are in excess at subsequent ages up to 5-10 when there is sudden fall. The Natural Division figures show less difference than when the hilly portion was kept separate.

40 *Proportion of Sexes*—The returns give 954 females to 1 000 males. The excess of males seems to be a fact due mainly to the neglect of girls between 10-15 years of age early child birth and insanitary milk while hard work from an early age results in premature ageing. Concealment and mis-statement of ages no doubt exaggerate this but the excess of males is undoubtedly a fact.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEMALES  
TO 1000 MALES AT EACH AGE PERIOD



50 *Sex and Caste* — Not much reliance can be put on these figures. Of the main groups so far as these selected castes are concerned the highest rate of females to males is in the Brahman class, 974 females to 1,000 males, Rajput 929 following. Among individual castes Baghel Rajputs come first (1,084), Kols (1,057), Sarwaria Brahmans (1,013) and Dhangars (1,006) following. Jijhotia Brahmans (826) come last.

It would be fallacious to theorize on these returns which show so many obvious errors.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

## General proportions of the Sexes by Natural Divisions

Natural Division.	NUMBERS OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.			
	1921.		1911	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.
1		2	4	5
Central India	934	911	—	—
West	925	945	—	—
East	975	900	—	—

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 are not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

## Number of females per 1 000 Males at different age periods by Religion.

Age.	All religions.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Akhal.	Jain.	Christian.	Other.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India.							
0—1	961	937	964	907	1,006	923	1,000
1—5	1,064	1,063	1,000	1,067	1,030	940	944
5—9	1,123	1,133	1,078	1,220	1,063	1,089	1,421
9—14	1,180	1,173	1,276	1,206	1,004	991	2,376
14—19	1,074	1,073	1,082	1,083	1,053	931	2,008
Total 0—19	2,896	2,813	2,819	2,335	2,833	933	2,157
20—24	990	978	1,003	946	1,018	919	949
25—29	911	910	794	942	746	871	976
30—34	797	793	800	851	874	328	907
35—39	1,948	1,945	1,030	1,279	934	309	755
40—44	1,014	1,012	941	1,226	927	941	961
Total 20—44	913	919	949	2,831	977	919	927
45—49	933	931	873	964	906	873	930
50—54	929	908	823	944	815	844	823
55—59	870	991	830	875	877	832	860
60 and over	1,167	1,162	867	1,213	1,123	749	793
Total 50 and over	912	901	87	943	913	777	836
Total all ages (Actual population)	954	954	912	1,992	913	311	961
Total all ages (Natural population).	931			—	—	—	—

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by Religion and by Natural Divisions.

Age	All religions	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>WEST</b>							
0—1	996	995	983	1,014	1,023	927	1,043
1—2	1,057	1,056	1,054	1,073	1,010	907	1,063
2—3	1,103	1,085	1,065	1,223	1,083	1,124	2,077
3—4	1,178	1,161	1,320	1,207	955	1,049	2,143
4—5	1,069	1,071	1,064	1,065	1,094	833	2,000
<i>Total 0—5</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>1,075</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>1,122</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>958</i>	<i>1,693</i>
5—10	972	969	1,002	970	1,016	973	878
10—15	806	803	803	838	736	897	917
15—20	855	856	810	913	842	318	849
20—25	1,059	1,057	951	1,290	949	338	767
25—30	980	958	933	1,223	801	1,097	876
<i>Total 0—30</i>	<i>959</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>1,032</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>944</i>
30—40	872	910	836	945	870	375	716
40—50	855	862	800	844	870	525	634
50—60	903	911	830	923	879	593	594
60 and over	1,063	1,063	931	1,246	1,084	697	735
<i>Total 30 and over</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>673</i>
<b>Total all ages (Actual population)</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>820</b>
<b>Total all ages (Natural population)</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>EAST</b>							
0—1	916	917	901	877	960	545	667
1—2	1,074	1,072	1,033	1,355	1,168	1,375	-
2—3	1,177	1,181	1,128	1,169	1,008	667	167
3—4	1,182	1,182	1,141	1,184	1,132	571	-
4—5	1,080	1,774	1,137	1,250	966	800	2,000
<i>Total 0—5</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>1,152</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>500</i>
5—10	988	985	1,013	1,112	1,024	746	500
10—15	816	817	785	861	772	919	571
15—20	750	749	702	733	812	533	4,000
20—25	1,031	1,033	986	1,140	892	144	500
25—30	1,063	1,063	991	1,250	938	325	667
<i>Total 0—30</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>1,026</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>663</i>
30—40	1,009	1,002	999	1,103	973	362	600
40—50	949	953	865	841	940	737	455
50—60	1,047	1,056	915	801	1,078	818	125
60 and over	1,310	1,319	1,231	1,011	1,286	1,200	286
<i>Total 30 and over</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>1,029</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>1,024</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>415</i>
<b>Total all ages (Actual population)</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>561</b>
<b>Total all ages (Natural population)</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Number of females per 1 000 males for certain selected castes.

Caste.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
	All ages.	0—4.	5—14.	15—24.	25—30.	30—40.	40 and over.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahman	974	1,025	935	871	845	847	1,125
Chitpaul	905	954	1,028	797	979	828	778
Shrinoli	928	908	1 151	1,000	1,238	787	842
Sarwaria	1,012	1,045	934	800	864	957	1,219
Sandhya	824	878	903	928	851	838	1,041
Jijetha	820	838	817	744	677	872	919
Mogor	985	1,114	974	830	707	824	1,008
Rajput	929	1,042	908	803	800	982	903
Chambhar	922	918	703	805	838	1,002	958
Torwar	900	1,118	681	723	638	930	938
Porwar	903	1,103	918	785	1,194	819	835
Kachhava	902	1,028	701	800	1,046	803	1,085
Raiwar	902	1,073	801	974	858	983	908
Gahlot	913	823	891	685	603	841	916
Khadiaria	770	1,048	1 143	438	378	1,023	617
Bumbala	826	1,053	975	977	925	986	908
Dagholi	1,761	1,229	867	681	785	1,219	1,248
Maratha	899	836	1,068	673	649	700	883
Ajwa	943	1,225	1,079	908	623	722	1,297
Bhat	914	1,252	966	1,054	772	725	1,049
Gojar	918	1,235	1,217	882	802	890	739
Dhangar	1,008	1,545	848	2,000	961	728	1,022
Sandila	929	1,253	1,126	1,176	1,226	754	741
Bale	854	1,062	891	608	828	911	874
Agarwal	828	1,057	874	638	673	896	903
Mishra	933	902	725	745	1,013	1,063	801
Orwal	731	1,219	796	717	684	763	670
Parwal	898	1,046	872	1,000	846	793	830
Gakhli	915	823	859	708	617	848	1,090
Khangar	965	1,019	930	794	807	943	1,061
Kachra	891	900	731	774	947	1,027	840
Pilala	944	1,207	1,108	1,296	759	756	945
Palata	997	1,148	725	1,109	1,893	979	985
Phal	944	846	1,802	1,337	800	1,018	676
Gand	1,012	1,202	1 028	675	905	1,103	921
Kul	1,087	1,206	1,041	865	914	1,166	1,041
Mamania	973	1,045	973	814	714	941	829
Shak	913	1,009	1,013	728	714	909	835
Porwal	795	1,127	1,074	838	670	779	781
Pothia	914	1,077	827	914	717	940	818

# CHAPTER VII.

## Civil Condition

51 In India marriage, as is well known, is an inevitable event in the life of every man and woman, not hopelessly diseased or crippled Marriage with Hindus and Musalmans is an ordained event, and with the former a sacrament, the sonless man being obliged to adopt in order to insure the performance of his funeral rites

The difference between the Eastern and Western peoples in this respect can be seen from the inset

MARRIED FEMALES PER MILE AT 15-45	
Central India	704
England (1911)	410

Marriage being very early among Hindus and even among many Musalmans

who have lived for generations in Hindu States, cohabitation is not contemporaneous but takes place theoretically and usually in practice also, after the girl's first menses

The jungle tribes as they come more into touch with civilization adopt the custom of child marriage as a sign of higher social status at the same time tabooing widow remarriage, usually common among them Bridegrooms have to be paid for and the price naturally rises with the girl's age Little has been effected by the "Hitakarni Sabha" to inculcate moderation in expenditure and the thin end of the wedge which had been inserted has been considerably withdrawn—the plea of the great cost of everything since the war, giving an excuse for extravagance

52 *Statistics*—Tables VII and XIV and the Subsidiary Tables in the Chapter may be considered The figures show that 46 males in every 100 are married at 15—20 and 76 per cent at 20 and over Among females 84 per cent are married at 15—20 Widows amount to 18 per cent, the number of child widows being 0.2 at 0—5 and 0.8 at 5—10, at 20—40 a rapid rise commences

53 *Marriage and Religion*—The Hindu figures are necessarily much the same

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER PER 1000 AGED 0-10 WHO ARE MARRIED (BY RELIGION)

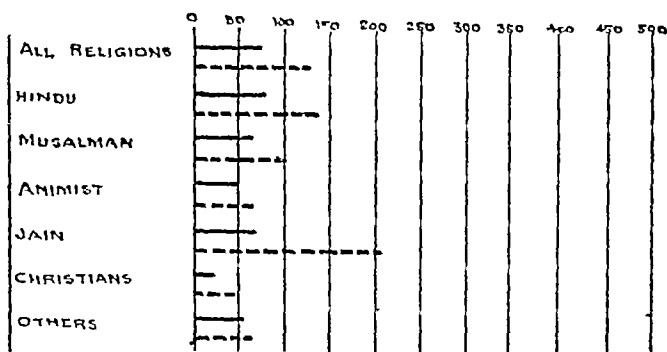
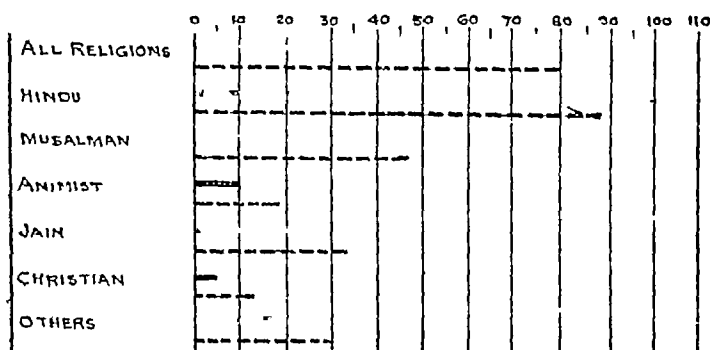


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER PER 1000 AGED 15-40 WHO ARE WIDOWED

(BY RELIGION) MALES ——— FEMALES - - - -

as those for the whole community, 47 per cent men and 49 per cent women being married The Musalmans show a lower percentage of married at all ages up to 20—40 than Hindus At 5—10 Hindus have twice as many married girls as Musalmans 14 to 7 per cent, at 15—20 the figures for married girls become more equal showing a later age of marriage

Animists show least widows at 15—40, only 7 per cent, to 13 among Hindus and 21 among Jains.

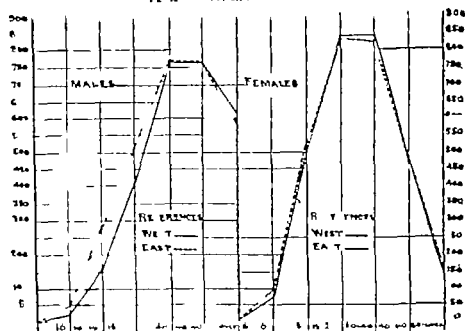
Jains as usual show the highest percentage. The term Hindu includes many low castes and a considerable number of Animists all of whom remarry their widows. Christian figures do not require discussion.

54 *Locality and Religion*.—There are more bachelors and spinsters in the West than in the East of the Agency at 10—15 however more men and women are married in the East, while there is the same number of widowed males in each division but more widowed women in the East than in the West.

The number of married Hindu males between 10—15 in the East (27 per cent.)

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE MARRIED PER 1000 ON EACH AGE.

FIG. 10. NATURAL INCREASE.



SEX	NUMBER OF ANIMISTS MARRIED PER 1,000 AGED.			
	0-10.		10-15.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jalons	8	16	215	212
Barnaul	4	7	77	80
Akhalper	1	2	72	87

is higher than in the West (17 per cent.) but more women (50 per cent.) are married in the West than in the East (53 per cent.) At earlier ages 0—5 and 5—10 we find more males in the East (18 and 60 per mille) than the West (14 and 30 per mille) Animists figures are obscured by their classification.

55 *Polygamy*.—The total number of married females is 1 004 to 1 000 males which points to polygamy. The Animist figure is highest. The proportion of married females to males in 1911 when Gwalior was included in Central India was 991 to 1 000. As the figures for the guaranteed holdings transferred to Gwalior are not available separately exact comparison cannot be made. But if we take out the Gwalior figures from the Central India figures of 1911 we get the proportion as 1 003 married females to 1 000 males which is approximately the same as on the present occasion.

56 *Child Marriage*.—The 5—10 figures give for Hindu 5 per cent. males and 14 per cent. females married. Animists show 1 per cent. of males and 2 per cent. females the figures for West and East being respectively 0.9 and 4 per cent. males and 2 and 3 per cent. females. Jains show 2 per cent. males and 5 per cent. female married at 5—10 more males being married in the East (21 per mille) than the West (17 per mille).

57 *Caste and Marriage*.—Taking the 0—5 period we find the Bhadramas stand first with 3 per cent. boys married and 6 per cent. girls. A reward girl at this age period the Jains show 12 per cent. married Sathias 11 per cent. the next highest rate being 6 per cent. among Kacheras.

In regard to married boys of 5—12 Ajnas come first (22 per cent), Rathor Rajputs next (20 per cent), Oswal Banias next (19 per cent), and then Kachh-waha Rajputs, Kacheras, Tonwar and Ponwar Rajputs. In the case of girls of these ages, Sondhias (45 per cent) stand first, Gujars (35 per cent), Rathors (33 per cent) and Kacheras (26 per cent) following.

In widow remarriage, taking 40 and over, Brahmans show 64 per cent widows, Baniyas 60 per cent, Rajputs 58 per cent.

Of individual castes, Shrigaud and Bhagor come first with 71 per cent, Jijhotia 66 per cent and Sanadhya 61 per cent following. Among Rajputs, Bundela with 68 per cent come first, Ponwar (64 per cent) and Baghela 60 per cent following.

The lowest figures are those of Tonwars and Bhadaurias (36 per cent) which is not-explicable as their widows never remarry, while Bhils (58 per cent), Gonds (46 per cent) and Kols (50 per cent) show a higher percentage.



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1 000 of each Sex, Religion and main Age Period.

Religion and Age.	UNMARRIED.				MARRIED.				WIDOWED.			
	MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10 Religions	461		333		454		428		73		177	
a	961		971		954		928		1			
b	947		966		949		924		1			
10-19	773		661		514		513		11			
20-29	414		117		495		537		26			
30-39	151		12		795		821		26			
40-49	61		13		698		473		26			
50 and over	49						149		313		328	
Total	61		216		49		94		77		192	
a	973		971		16		28		1			
b	757		431		11		140		1			
10-19	191		163		152		326		21			
20-29	125		15		763		830		27			
30-39	63				89		144		357		329	
40-49												
50 and over												
Total	461		333		454		428		73		177	
a	961		971		954		928		1			
b	947		966		949		924		1			
10-19	773		661		514		513		11			
20-29	414		117		495		537		26			
30-39	151		12		795		821		26			
40-49	61		13		698		473		26			
50 and over	49						149		313		328	
Total	61		216		49		94		77		192	
a	973		971		16		28		1			
b	757		431		11		140		1			
10-19	191		163		152		326		21			
20-29	125		15		763		830		27			
30-39	63				89		144		357		329	
40-49												
50 and over												
Total	461		333		454		428		73		177	
a	961		971		954		928		1			
b	947		966		949		924		1			
10-19	773		661		514		513		11			
20-29	414		117		495		537		26			
30-39	151		12		795		821		26			
40-49	61		13		698		473		26			
50 and over	49						149		313		328	
Total	61		216		49		94		77		192	
a	973		971		16		28		1			
b	757		431		11		140		1			
10-19	191		163		152		326		21			
20-29	125		15		763		830		27			
30-39	63				89		144		357		329	
40-49												
50 and over												
Total	461		333		454		428		73		177	
a	961		971		954		928		1			
b	947		966		949		924		1			
10-19	773		661		514		513		11			
20-29	414		117		495		537		26			
30-39	151		12		795		821		26			
40-49	61		13		698		473		26			
50 and over	49						149		313		328	
Total	61		216		49		94		77		192	
a	973		971		16		28		1			
b	757		431		11		140		1			
10-19	191		163		152		326		21			
20-29	125		15		763		830		27			
30-39	63				89		144		357		329	
40-49												
50 and over												
Total	461		333		454		428		73		177	
a	961		971		954		928		1			
b	947		966		949		924		1			
10-19	773		661		514		513		11			
20-29	414		117		495		537		26			
30-39	151		12		795		821		26			
40-49	61		13		698		473		26			
50 and over	49						149		313		328	
Total	61		216		49		94		77		192	
a	973		971		16		28		1			
b	757		431		11		140		1			
10-19	191		163		152		326		21			
20-29	125		15		763		830		27			
30-39	63				89		144		357		329	
40-49												
50 and over												
Total	461		333		454		428		73		177	
a	961		971		954		928		1			
b	947		966		949		924		1			
10-19	773		661		514		513		11			
20-29	414		117		495		537		26			
30-39	151		12		795		821		26			
40-49	61		13		698		473		26			
50 and over	49						149		313		328	
Total	61		216		49		94		77		192	
a	973		971		16		28		1			
b	757		431		11		140		1			
10-19	191		163		152		326		21			
20-29	125		15		763		830		27			
30-39	63				89		144		357		329	
40-49												
50 and over												
Total	461		333		454		428		73		177	
a	961		971		954		928		1			
b	947		966		949		924		1			
10-19	773		661		514		513		11			
20-29	414		117		495		537		26			
30-39	151		12		795		821		26			
40-49	61		13		698		473		26			
50 and over	49						149		313		328	
Total	61		216		49		94		77		192	
a	973		971		16		28		1			
b	757		431		11		140		1			
10-19	191		163		152		326		21			
20-29	125		15		763		830		27			
30-39	63				89		144		357		329	
40-49												
50 and over												
Total	461		333		454		428		73		177	
a	961		971		954		928		1			
b	947		966		949		924		1			
10-19	773		661		514		513		11			
20-29	414		117		495		537		26			
30-39	151		12		795		821		26			
40-49	61		13		698		473		26			
50 and over	49						149		313		328	
Total	61		216		49		94		77		192	
a	973		971		16		28		1			
b	757		431		11		140		1			
10-19	191		163		152		326		21			
20-29	125		15		763		830		27			
30-39	63				89		144		357		329	
40-49												
50 and over												
Total	461		333		454		428		73		177	
a	961		971		954		928		1			
b	947		966		949		924		1			
10-19	773		661		514		513		11			
20-29	414		117		495		537		26			
30-39	151		12		795		821		26			
40-49	61		13		698		473		26			
50 and over	49						149		313		328	
Total	61		216		49		94		77		192	
a	973		971		16		28		1			
b	757		431		11		140		1			
10-19	191		163		152		326		21			
20-29	125		15		763		830		27			
30-39	63				89		144		357		329	
40-49												
50 and over												
Total	461		333		454		428		73		177	
a	961											



Distribution by Civil Condition of 1 000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division—(concd.)

Religion and Natural Division	TOTAL															
	All ages				5-24				15-18				11-16			
	Male	Female	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>CENTRAL IOWA</b>																
All Religions	226	666	177	478	178	461	8	266	126	8	406	223	82	254	236	644
White	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Black	22	9	2	17	2	5	0	4	2	0	5	2	2	3	2	4
German	222	657	174	471	174	460	8	261	123	8	400	220	80	250	233	639
American	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Irish	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
English	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Swedish	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Other	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Native	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Foreign	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Other	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
<b>WEST.</b>																
All Religions	344	623	216	407	216	391	8	300	116	8	423	260	88	343	317	660
White	342	621	214	405	214	389	8	298	114	8	421	258	86	341	315	658
Black	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
German	342	619	212	403	212	387	8	296	112	8	419	256	86	339	313	656
American	342	619	212	403	212	387	8	296	112	8	419	256	86	339	313	656
Irish	342	619	212	403	212	387	8	296	112	8	419	256	86	339	313	656
English	342	619	212	403	212	387	8	296	112	8	419	256	86	339	313	656
Swedish	342	619	212	403	212	387	8	296	112	8	419	256	86	339	313	656
Other	342	619	212	403	212	387	8	296	112	8	419	256	86	339	313	656
Native	342	619	212	403	212	387	8	296	112	8	419	256	86	339	313	656
Foreign	342	619	212	403	212	387	8	296	112	8	419	256	86	339	313	656
Other	342	619	212	403	212	387	8	296	112	8	419	256	86	339	313	656
<b>SALT.</b>																
All Religions	226	666	177	478	178	461	8	266	126	8	406	223	82	254	236	644
White	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Black	22	9	2	17	2	5	0	4	2	0	5	2	2	3	2	4
German	222	657	174	471	174	460	8	261	123	8	400	220	80	250	233	639
American	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Irish	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
English	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Swedish	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Other	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Native	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Foreign	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640
Other	224	657	175	472	175	461	8	262	124	8	401	221	80	251	234	640

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Distribution by main age periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.

Religion and Age	MALES			FEMALES		
	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	4,613	4,636	751	3,352	4,876	1,772
0—10	2,603	93	7	2,060	231	16
10—15	1,002	277	15	511	564	25
15—40	904	2,765	290	153	3,263	492
40 and over	104	1,501	430	28	818	1,239
Hindu	4,544	4,683	773	3,237	4,937	1,826
0—10	2,565	101	7	2,596	252	17
10—15	989	302	16	478	604	28
15—40	883	2,794	300	137	3,268	514
40 and over	107	1,486	450	26	812	1,268
Musalman	4,646	4,607	747	3,544	4,762	1,694
0—10	2,370	51	5	2,627	131	14
10—15	1,057	127	9	657	372	15
15—40	1,128	2,683	261	207	3,377	400
40 and over	91	1,746	472	53	882	1,265
Anlmist	5,416	4,153	431	4,657	4,274	1,069
0—10	3,401	36	4	3,624	65	8
10—15	1,128	98	5	803	223	9
15—40	834	2,506	177	301	3,139	254
40 and over	53	1,513	245	29	847	798
Jain	4,884	4,025	1,091	2,862	4,405	2,733
0—10	2,028	45	5	2,244	78	11
10—15	1,081	87	7	479	454	26
15—40	1,489	2,399	293	94	3,067	640
40 and over	286	1,494	786	45	786	1,856
Christian	6,796	2,967	237	5,971	3,399	630
0—10	2,045	11	7	3,250	42	3
10—15	722	11	4	1,046	48	3
15—40	3,926	2,191	105	1,497	2,932	202
40 and over	103	764	121	178	377	422
Others	4,606	4,391	603	4,336	4,512	1,152
0—10	1,770	45		2,557	74	9
10—15	804	112		790	204	9
15—40	1,860	2,492	246	1 105	3,101	258
40 and over	172	2,142	357	84	1,133	646

Proportion of Sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for Religions and National Divisions.

Sex and National Division.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
	0-10					10-18					18-40				
	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>General Table.</b>															
All Religions	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
H. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
M. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
A. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
C. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
O. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
N. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
<b>W. J.</b>															
All Religions	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
H. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
M. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
A. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
C. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
O. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
N. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
<b>E. J.</b>															
All Religions	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
H. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
M. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
A. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
C. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
O. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080
N. J.	675	1,046	3,253	913	2,281	2,108	498	1,914	1,483	183	1,126	1,421	268	298	3,080

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages for selected cases.

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# CHAPTER VIII.

## Literacy.

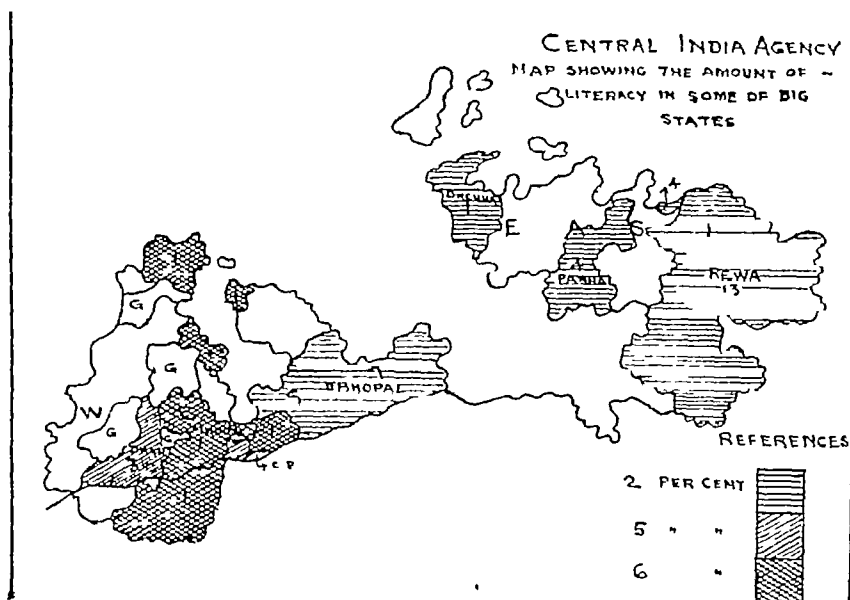
58 The subject of this Chapter is dealt with in Imperial Tables VIII and IX and the Subsidiary Tables attached to it As in other cases, comparative figures are not available owing to the excision of Gwalior which seriously vitiates the value of the return, though it should be recollected that it is actually the State figures which are important and not those for Central India as a whole

The importance of the inquiry instituted by this part of the census questionnaire lies in its revealing the imperative need for overcoming the almost universal ignorance which prevails in all the lower classes of the population, and endowing them with the power of thinking, understanding and thereby protecting themselves

The test applied on this occasion was the same as in 1901 and 1911, a person being considered literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the reply The languages in which the person is literate are not tabulated

The literates number 189,446 (males 173,932, females 15,514) of all ages

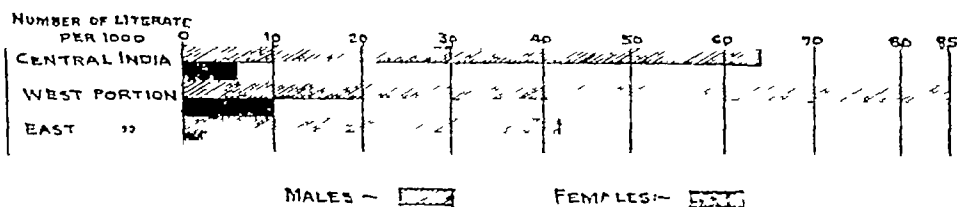
Children under 5 are considered to be illiterate as a matter of course Taking those of 5 and over we get 36 per thousand as literate, 64 males and 6 females or



one man out of every 16 and one woman out of every 167 Of these 81 males and 6 females in every 1,000 are literate at over 20 years of age At under 10 years, 13 males and 3 females are literate But as we get to the later periods we find most literate men at 20 and over, which period includes those who have lately left school or are pursuing higher studies The female figures are negligible, but also show the highest figure at this period

Of the natural Divisions, the Western Section shows 49 per mille, 85 per mille

*Diagram showing the number of persons per 1,000 in each natural Division who are literate.*



being the male ratio and 10 the female, while the Eastern Section shows 22 per mille, 42 being males and only 2 females This is what is to be expected, the Western Section, as remarked elsewhere, being far more progressive besides containing more towns, including Indore City the Cantonment of Mhow, the headquarters of the Central Provinces Division, and the Indore Residency, the Civil Head-quarters, also lie within its limits





CASTE	PER CENTAGE OF LITERATE	
	On Total	Males
Brahmans	7	14
Traders	20	37
Rajputs	5	9

61 *Literacy by Caste*—Grouping roughly as Brahmans, Traders and Rajputs we get the figures in the inset, shewing that the trading classes affect learning (at any rate the low standard which suffices for Census purposes) far more than the two other groups

Turning to Subsidiary Table VI, the Banias with 203 per mille literate (365 males) stand first. Among them the Mahesris come first with 316 per mille (548 males), Oswal (290 per mille), Agarwal (274 per mille) and Porwal (225 per mille) coming next. Female literacy is highest among the Oswals (45 per mille).

The Brahmans come next with 72 per mille literate (137 males). Female literacy is low only 6 per mille being able to read and write. Of the individual sections the Shrimalis with 379 per mille (646 males and 98 females) stand first being followed by Shrigaud with 274 per mille (482 males), Sanadhya 127 per mille (229 males), Bhager 108 per mille (191 males) and Jijhotia, a Bundelkhandi class, with 87 (152 males).

The Rajputs show only 51 per mille (85 males). Ponwai Marathas show high literacy 168 per mille (189 males and 138 females). But they are in Central India a very small community, numbering in all only 160 persons. To this class the ruling families of Dhar and Dewas belong. Turning to other classes of Rajputs we find much lower figures, viz, Bundela and Parihar 82 per mille, Gaharwar 70, Baghela 64 and so on.

Among Musalmans with 106 per mille literate (179 males and 21 females) Sayyad with 156 per mille (237 males) alone shews a high figure.

62 *English*—For all ages 5 and over the average of those knowing English is 68 males and 6 females per 10,000, the figures being 114 males and 10 females at 15—20. From 20 onwards, if the figures are at all accurate the knowledge of English acquired appears to dissolve away as only 88 males are English-knowing after 20.

The Western section is more literate than the Eastern, 214 males and 20 females to 33 males and one female in the Eastern section, at 15 to 20. The greater number of towns and the Cantonment in the Western section easily account for this. Of the principal towns the two Cantonments of Mhow and Nowgong and the headquarters of the Agency necessarily shew the highest figures for literacy in English, viz, Mhow 14 (20 males), Nowgong 11 (17 males), Indore Residency 13 (18 males) per cent.

Among the different classes of the community Shrimali Brahmans shew 777 per 10,000 knowing English (1,486 males), Marathas show 305, which knowing the general illiteracy of this class seems to be impossible. Shrigaud 247 per 10,000, Sayyad 242, Agarwal 166 and Oswal 120 coming next.

	63 <i>Educational Department Statistics</i> —Subsidiary Table VII gives statistics regarding scholastic institutions in the Agency. Returns from some of the States could not be obtained and the 1911 figures include Gwalior State figures, so that exact comparison is not possible, but it is quite evident that education is spreading steadily and in all States is receiving particular attention	
	NUMBER IN 1911 WHEN GWALIOR WAS INCLUDED	NUMBER IN 1921 WHEN GWALIOR WAS EXCLUDED
Institutions	1,135	1,093
Scholars	63,659	63,078



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

## Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division	NUMBER PER MILE WHO ARE LITERATE											
	HINDU		MUSALMAN		ANIMIST		JAIN		CHRISTIAN		OTHERS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	56	4	163	19	1		5.9	65	700	559	723	519
West	74	7	157	23	1		6.0	85	778	580	744	524
East	50	2	108	8	1		3.7	15	576	605	523	420
Cities	315	60	307	31	12		7.0	165	691	689	649	337
West	315	60	307	31	12		7.0	165	691	689	640	337
East												

There is no city

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

## English Education by Age, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division.	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10 000									
	5—10		10—15		15—20		20 AND OVER.		ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central India	5	3	31	0	114	10	88	7	68	6
West	8	5	48	11	214	20	133	11	100	10
East	2		11	1	33	1	31		23	1

NOTE—Figures for previous Censuses are not available owing to exclusion of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

## Progress of Education

Natural Division	NUMBER PER MILE WHO ARE LITERATE					
	ALL AGES 10 AND OVER.		15—20		20 AND OVER.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central India	75	7	78	11	81	6
West	99	11	117	18	104	10
East	40	2	46	4	55	2

NOTE—Figures for previous Censuses are not available owing to exclusion of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

## Literacy by Caste

Caste.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE						NUMBER PER 10,000		
	LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE (IN ENGLISH).		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajma	18	32	1	832	968	900	—	—	—
Bania	201	343	18	787	613	843	80	129	2
Aparwal	274	473	30	726	837	970	166	294	8
Gaholi	183	312	4	825	687	906	16	20	—
Kaswanthia	109	200	8	891	699	902	8	16	—
Kumar	73	142	8	923	837	961	8	6	—
Mabewi	318	518	26	481	425	561	102	181	3
Overall	280	485	45	718	635	833	120	207	—
Parwal	223	408	17	773	682	943	44	86	—
Bhat	80	91	4	910	900	936	6	10	2
Bhat	4	9	—	996	991	1,000	—	—	—
Bhalla	2	4	—	998	996	1,000	—	—	—
Brahman	72	137	8	875	897	991	23	43	2
Bharor	108	181	13	893	908	947	24	54	17
J. Jasia	87	132	7	912	918	983	27	43	—
Kandhya	137	239	15	873	771	993	80	90	5
Kawara	54	106	3	946	986	977	7	13	1
Karnawal	271	452	41	724	813	892	217	463	2
Karnawal	379	618	95	621	331	902	777	1,438	30
Bhargava	117	182	38	823	908	943	131	239	27
Bond	4	7	—	996	993	1,000	—	—	—
Borja	18	28	2	981	972	995	3	3	—
Bhargava	13	23	1	987	973	996	3	6	—
Borika	173	256	41	829	714	956	303	330	30
Bajpet	81	83	18	919	913	943	21	43	3
Bhadaria	27	43	8	973	937	991	—	—	—
Bhadria	84	97	23	906	902	947	14	27	3
Bhadria	83	129	18	919	961	943	68	123	6
Bhadria	82	85	8	918	912	932	26	66	—
Bhadria	42	89	1	954	931	949	17	23	—
Bhadria	44	81	3	931	919	937	21	62	—
Bhadria	82	83	12	924	913	944	7	11	—
Bhadria	78	119	20	930	911	940	—	—	—
Bhadria	13	23	2	947	977	977	13	23	—
Bhadria	44	83	4	946	917	936	6	11	—
Bhadria	84	93	17	912	907	913	13	23	—
Bhadria	44	70	14	911	930	926	22	55	—
Bhadria	97	137	23	91	963	977	16	27	4
Bhadria	42	74	6	934	924	931	20	29	—
Bhadria	184	183	134	823	911	972	774	647	973
Bhadria	47	79	12	933	921	931	29	23	—
Bhadria	2	44	6	972	954	972	11	21	—
Bhadria	84	84	16	916	912	921	39	73	—
Bhadria	23	81	12	961	936	971	17	31	—
Bhadria	81	112	6	938	941	924	23	61	—
Bhadria	2	8	—	994	993	1,000	—	1	—
Bhadria	226	368	64	671	631	831	113	204	10
Bhadria	24	611	71	612	344	979	137	250	13
Bhadria	272	280	60	729	629	911	72	134	6
Bhadria	1	1	—	999	999	1,000	—	—	—
Bhadria	1	1	—	999	999	1,000	—	—	—
Bhadria	1	1	—	999	999	1,000	—	—	—
Bhadria	1	1	—	999	999	1,000	—	—	—
Bhadria	108	179	21	924	921	979	100	179	7
Bhadria	93	153	14	911	911	941	71	127	6
Bhadria	126	217	21	911	911	941	212	419	23
Bhadria	94	151	13	916	916	941	75	140	3
Bhadria	18	23	2	941	971	994	8	4	—

NOTE.—The figures in this table are for persons of 3 years of age and over only.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department.

Class of Institution	Number of Institutions	Scholars.
All kinds	1,093	63,078
For males and females	60	2,710
Arts College	1	122
Primary Schools	58	2,544
Arabic School	1	53
For Males	902	55,447
Arts College	1	156
Church College	1	18
High Schools	25	5,980
Secondary Schools	33	5,451
Primary Schools	871	42,026
Training Schools	3	80
Sanskrit Schools	20	506
Arabic Schools	3	870
Other Schools	5	321
For females	71	4,912
High Schools	3	460
Secondary Schools	1	158
Primary Schools	67	4,294

# CHAPTER IX

## Language.

64 This chapter deals with the information given in Table X and the attached Subsidiary Tables. It is not proposed to deal elaborately with the subject of language and dialects as this has been already done to some extent in previous Reports and fully in the Linguistic Survey of India.

The return is as usual influenced by the indistinct nomenclature in general use such as the employment of the term *Hindi* to cover the Eastern and Western forms and even occasionally *Rajasthani* while political bias is apt to make the Musalman recorder enter Urdu too frequently. But on the whole the return may be taken as fairly reliable. The languages of Central India according to Sir George Grierson's classification fall within—

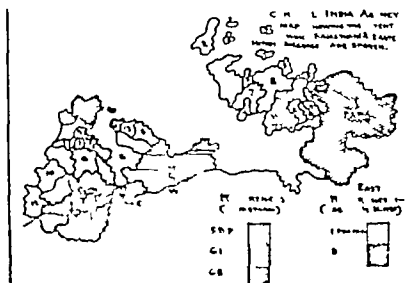
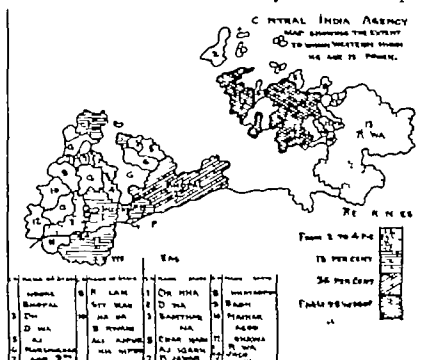
(1) The midland or Inner Band or Western Hindi, Urdu, etc.

(2) Intermediate languages (a) Inner and (b) Outer Bands.

(a) *Rajasthani*.

(b) *Bhojeli* (Eastern Hindi).

6. *Distribution*—The distribution can be easily seen from the maps.



Rajasthani is the predominant form of speech in the West of the Agency where 4,500 per 10,000 speak Malvi, while Bundelkhandi 4,500 and Baghelkhandi 4,490 prevail in the East. Bhil dialects are met with in the West 1,590 per 10,000. Comparative figures are unfortunately not available owing to the excision of Gwalior and its feudatories. We can however, compare the tribe and language returns from the jungle tribes (Subsidiary Table III). The Gond tribe and language figures tally closely 247,000 by tribe to 240,000 by language, the figures are less close in the case of the Bhils 508,000 by tribe to 410,000 of Bhili, but if we take other forms of Bhil dialects we get 491,000 by speech.

66 *Dialects*—Dialects recorded locally but not mentioned in the Linguistic Survey of India have been classified in accordance with their affinity to recorded dialects. These are given in Appendix to Table X. The figures are as a rule very small, Bareli, (Barel) a Bhil dialect (23,000), Rangadi, a modified form of Malvi (125,000) and Banaphari (21,000) a form of Bundelkhandi being alone important.

67 *Changes*—So far excluding the use of English words which are being continually introduced, practically no changes are noticeable in the languages spoken in Central India. Education has still much to do before any noticeable levelling up is likely and the rough country speech will hold its own for many a Census to come.



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by language

(a) According to Census

Language.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEAKERS.		Number per mille of population of Province.	Name of State or Locality where chiefly spoken.
	1921.	1911.		
1	2	3	4	5
Total	5,977,822		1,800	
Austro-Asiatic Family	5,184		8	
Kurukh	5,184		8	Chopal State.
Tibeto-Chinese Family	8		—	
Burmese	1		—	
Mongol	2		—	
Dravidian Family	243,226		40.8	
Gondi	240,123		40.0	Chopal and Dehra States.
Others	3,104		—	
Indo-European Family	5,735,281		957.8	
Malvi	1,380,318		230.2	Malwa States.
Bundelkhandi	1,277,082		211.4	Bundelkhand States.
Baghelkhandi	1,200,224		217.4	Baghelkhand States.
Urdu	292,336		48.8	Chopal and generally throughout Central India.
Pathi	273,103		45.6	Southern States Agency.
Khamdi	271,152		45.2	Minor Districts of Indore and Dhar States.
Umarvadi	179,818		30.9	Rajgarh and Marwarbgarh States.
Malhi	121,000		20.9	Southern States Agency States.
Harli	117,424		19.6	Indore State and general.
Pathari	78,794		13.1	Barwan and generally in Bhil Tracts.
Marwari	74,277		12.4	Wherever Marwari Jambas are settled.
Aravali	62,870		10.6	Indore and Bawa States.
Gajapati	54,474		9.1	Indore, Dhar, Barwan and Alirajpur.
Mewari	52,222		8.7	Indore, Dhar, Devas and Alirajpur.
Madhwarani	27,672		4.6	General.
Barbari	22,739		4.0	Rajgarh, Indore and Barwan.
Bandhi	17,723		2.9	Indore and Marwarbgarh.
Others	63,426		10.8	
Unclaimed Gypsy Languages	1,947		3	
Asiatic Languages	280		—	
Indo-European Family	68		—	
Iranian	63		—	Chopal State.
Armenian	1		—	
Semitic Family	108		—	
Arabic	104		—	Chopal State.
Hebrew	1		—	
Mongolian Family	15		—	
Chinese	9		—	
Japanese	8		—	
European Languages	4,082		7	
Indo-European Family	4,082		7	
French	4,074		7	Chow, Khandyap and Indore Camp.
Others	78		—	

Figures not available owing to separation of Chopal State and its dependencies.

79288

79146



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the Population of each Natural Division.

Natural Division	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING						
	Malki	Bundel khandi	Baghel khandi	Hindi	Nimadi	Bhil Dialects	Others
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India	2,301.7	2,213.9	2,178.1	195.8	452.2	823.4	1,834.9
West	4,467.7	41.0		354.1	877.9	1,592.8	2,605.0
East	1.2	4,520.9	4,401.2	27.0		6.3	953.4

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Comparison of caste and language Tables.

Tribe	Strength of Tribe (Table XIII)	Number speak ing tribal languages (Table X)	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
Bhil { Hindu Animist	49,305 } 238,832 } 338,137		* Bhili 273,103 Bhudali 137,009 410,112
Bhilala { Hindu Animist	169,390 } 585 } 169,975 508,112	493,777*	Bhagori 1,493 Dungari 157 Moghila (Baori) 1,476 Rathavi 78,796 Pardhi 291 Wagadi 1,452 83,665 493,777
Gond { Hindu Animist	160,522 } 86,964 } 247,486	240,122	

## CHAPTER X

### Infirmities

63. This Chapter is concerned with the figures given in column 16 of the Schedule Tables XII and XII A and the Subsidiary Tables at the end

The absence of detailed figures for the Estates has made it impossible to give figures for previous Censuses and hence not much can be said in reference to these figures

The infirmities dealt with are the same as those of 1911 and 1901 viz., Insanity Deaf mutism, Blindness and Leprosy

At the outset it may be mentioned that the returns in these cases are never really reliable and theorizing upon them to any extent would be waste of time.

There is a natural tendency to minimise defects of this kind in the very young especially amongst girls whose chances of marriage would be affected while many weak minded persons are certain to be classed as insane

Deaf mutism a congenital defect is probably seldom accurately recorded it being often difficult to discover if the afflicted person was born so or not especially if he is no longer living among his own people

Total blindness is however more likely to be accurately returned since those blind of one eye are distinguished by the term *Lama*

Real leprosy is invariably confused with leuco-derma syphilitic disease etc., and is constantly concealed.

*Affected per 100,000 of population.*

	LAMA		DEAF-MUTES		BLIND		LEPRO.	
	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Central India	16	11	36	23	152	261	21	16
Rajputana	16	1	22	26	173	22		
Other	18	10	23	25	162	273	14	2

The figures for Rajputana and Gwalior as compared with Central India are given in the subjoined table

In Europe insanity is more prevalent than in India while the other diseases are more common in the East. Of

those afflicted 14,100 about  $\frac{1}{3}$  are blind 10,637 deaf mutes 1,719 leprosy 919 insane 804

64. *Insanity*—Some 600 persons are returned as insane or 16 males and 11 females per 100,000 of the population in 1911 the proportion was 10 males and 5 females, so that the proportion has for some reason doubled while the population has fallen by one-third.

More insane are met with in the Western section, viz. 21 males and 16 females compared with 9 males and 7 females. This is due to the greater number of towns in the Western section. The figure in 1911 show the same tendency



Deaf-mutes per 100 000

Locality	Males.	Females.
Rajpootana	25	20
Gwalior	62	35

71 Deaf-mutes.—The deaf-mutes show 36 males and 23 females in every 100 000 as afflicted.

Little can be gathered from these figures, the returns being certainly very defective as the rapid rise at 60 and over proves.

Females exceed only at the age 50-59. Clearly the lowest age ought to give the highest figures while most of those so afflicted should die young. The record is in fact really valueless, cases of senile deafness being obviously included.

The map and diagram below show the distribution and the age curve.

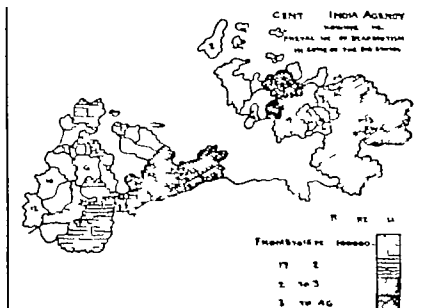
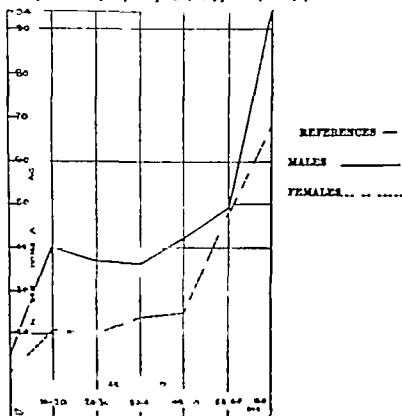
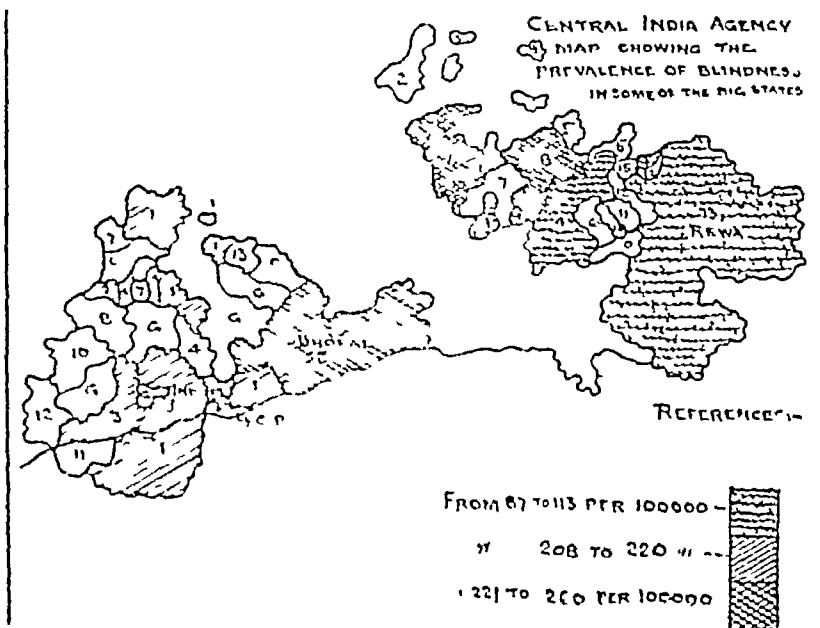


Diagram showing the number of Deaf-mutes per 100,000 of persons of each age period.



72 *Blindness* —The total number of blind is 10,637 of whom 4,680 are males and 5,957 females or a ratio of about 47 to 59. The distribution by the more important States in each natural division is given in the map below. The Western section like the Plateau of 1911, shows females predominating.

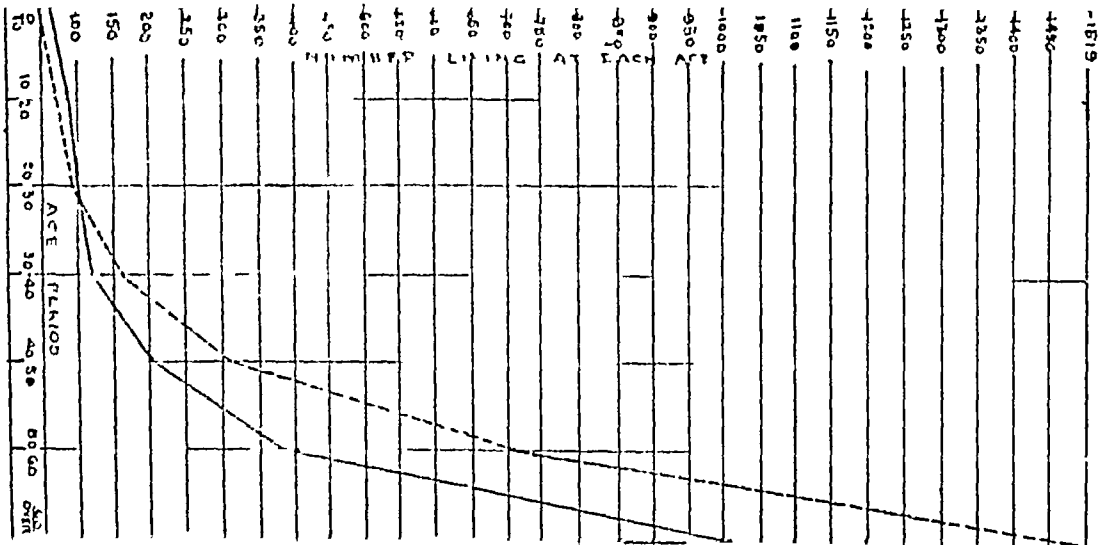


The greater number of towns in the West thus makes itself felt.

73 *Age, Sex and Blindness* —There are 1,270 females to every 1,000 males blind. Girls are less carefully looked after than boys while cooking over acid smoke fumes and living in small dark huts most of the day unite to destroy their sight.

The diagram below shows the age curve.

Diagram showing the number of the blind per 100,000 of each age period



REFERENCES

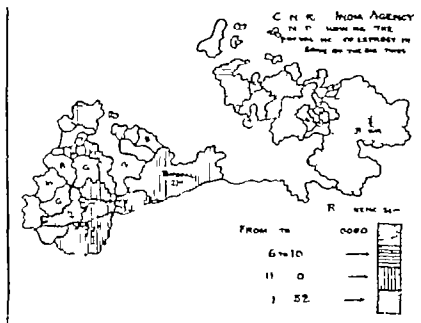
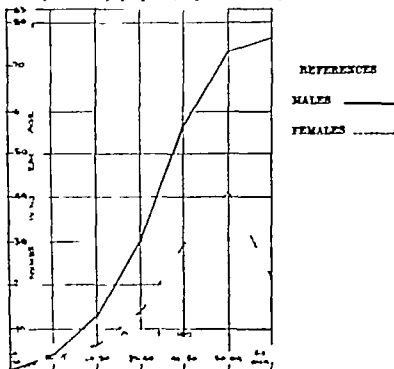
MALES

FEMALES -----

*Leprosy per 100,000.*

Locality	Males	Females
Central India	21	10
Benjoolah	8	2
Orakur	18	8

74 *Leprosy*—The map and the diagram below show the prevalence of leprosy in some of the bigger States and the trend of the age curve.

*Diagram showing the number of leprosy per 100,000 persons of each age period.*

These returns are more than doubtful. The Western section as usual stand first just double the Eastern. Male leprosy as is usual everywhere exceed females being almost exactly twice as many being a 21 to 10. (See almost may partly account for this

From 30-35 the figures rise considerably, the 40-45 period showing most

The disease is it seems, more prevalent between 30 and 55

The only leper asylum in Central India is that at Sehore maintained by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal Lepers from other States are admitted on payment

The average cost is about Rs 140 per annum per head

District	Males	Females	Total
Bhopal	13	16	29
Narsinghpur	4	2	6
Total	17	18	35

On 18th March 1921 there were 35 lepers, 17 males and 18 females

The actual figures for the last ten years from 1912 to 1921 varied from 28 in 1912 to 68 in 1918 with an average of 16 males and 17 females per annum and a total average of 48 of both sexes

75 *Caste and Infirmary*—Caste figures give Gaholu bhamas as most afflicted by blindness, Bhagor Brahmans and Oswals coming next Amongst insane Agarwal bhamas lead and Oswals among Deaf-mutes

Lepers are commonest among Shrigaud Brahmans, Oswal and Gaholu bhamas following But the figures are all so unreliable that it would be unsafe to dogmatize



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population.

Natural Division.	DECEMBER				DECEMBER				JANUARY				FEBRUARY			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
	9		4	6	6	7	6	9	30	11	18	12	14	13	16	17
Coastal Birds	18		11		36		38		122		262	..	81		18	..
Wood	23		76		66		78		176		81		28		1	
Island					81		19		127		182					

NOTE.—Figures for previous Octobers cannot be given as the survey day & water level dates are not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

**Distribution of the Infirm by age per 10 000 of each Sex.**

AGE.	LEWIS.		DEAN-BUTLE.		DUFF.		LEWIS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1821.	1821.	1821.	1821.	1821.	1821.	1821.	1821.
	8	8			6	7	8	9
Total	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
0-1	13	79	893	813	878	817	15	81
1-2	65	607	655	1,797	740	804	83	170
2-3	456	617	1,412	1,843	673	87	87	837
3-4	841	672	846	667	647	815	173	865
4-5	17	836	784	867	86	867	86	767
5-6	66	66	602	17	121	121	830	830
6-7	1,377	1,704	1,0	1,043	637	623	1,0	1,067
7-8	1,25	676	847	841	619	842	1,060	963
8-9	878	854	86	97	844	844	1,071	1,071
9-10	875	847	17	86	836	836	873	873
10-11	11	813	142	14	976	1,143	1,854	1,854
11-12	84	13	14	14	18	14	803	804
12 and over	420	1,078	1,063	1,820	2,711	8,7	1,06	1,063

**NOTE.**—Figures for previous Cal-Week cannot be given as the figures for the under incubation are not available.

### SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Number afflicted per 100 000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males

AGE.	TOT AFFL. ED.		NUMBER STRUCK PER 1000.								NUMBER OFTEN IF AFFLICTED IN 1000 MILES.				
	Male.	F. female.	SWELL.		DEAF OTT.		BLIND.		LAME.		Mental.	Lunatic.	Dumb.	Wid.	Leprosy.
			Male.	F. female.	Male.	F. female.	Male.	F. female.	Male.	F. female.					
1	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
2	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
3	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
4	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
5	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
6	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
7	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
8	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
9	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
10	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
11	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
12	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
13	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
14	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
15	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
16	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
17	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
18	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
19	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
20	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
21	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
22	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
23	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
24	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
25	200	200	10	11	20	23	100	200	21	1	100	200	100	200	200
26	20														

# CHAPTER XI.

## Caste.

76 Caste is recorded in column 8 of the Schedule It is not proposed to deal with anything but the actual statistics on this occasion for reasons already given elsewhere The total number of castes recorded with 1,000 and over each are 173

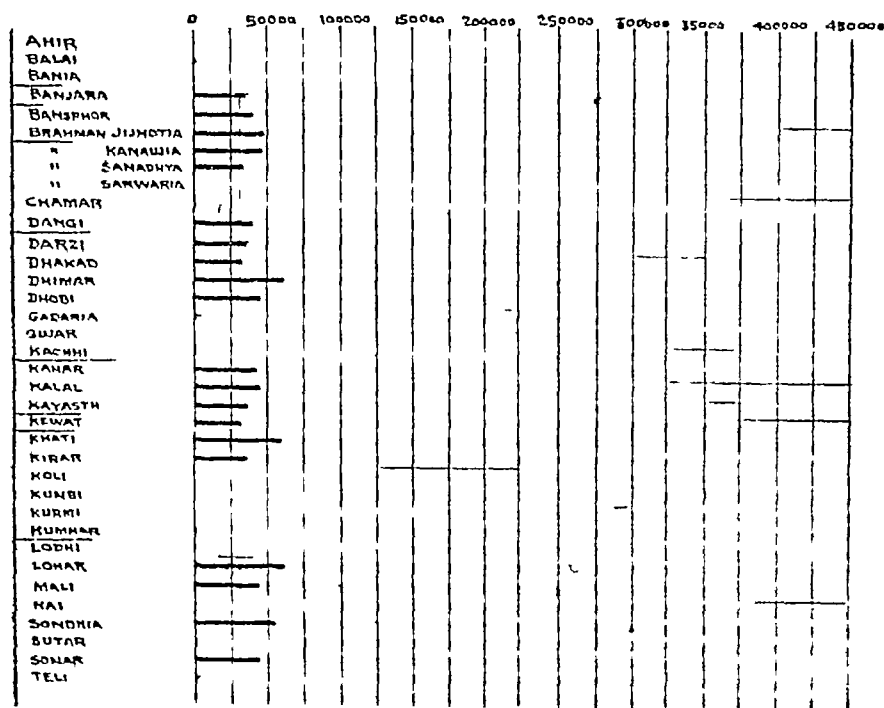
77 *Return* —The record of caste is done without any difficulty Of course no attempt is made to check the caste given by any individual, whatever he says is accepted without any question However, on the whole, the return is sufficiently accurate

78 *Distribution* —The total number of principal castes or sections recorded are given in the inset Brahmans number in all 557,000 or 11 per cent of the Hindu population, the Sarwaris of Baghelkhand being by far the most numerous Baniyas number 135,000 or 3 per cent of Hindus, Agarwals (20,000) being the most numerous We find among Baniyas 134,000 classed as Hindus and 44,000 as Jains, but the Jain community consists of only two important

sections, Oswal and Porwal It is interesting to note the Hindu and Jain proportions Oswals have about  $\frac{1}{6}$  Hindus while among Porwals the two religions

are almost equally divided Rajputs number 394,000 or 8 per cent of the Hindu community, Raghubansi (25,000), Chauhan (24,000), Rathor (22,000), and Parmar (21,000) being the more numerous Among other Hindu castes, the Chamars (448,000) are the most numerous, followed by Ahirs (222,000), Kachhis (208,000), Balais (174,000), Bhilalas (169,000), Gonds (161,000), Kols (157,000), Kurmis (155,000), Lodhis (129,000) and Telis (120,000)

The relative strength of the Hindu castes can be seen in this diagram



In Western Central India the prevailing castes are Rajputs (231 000) Balais (173,000), Chamars (166,000), Brahmans (152,000), Kumbis (76,000), Gujar

(70 000) Banias (62,000) Khatris (60 000), Sondhias (52,000) Telis (44 000) Lodhis (44 000) Kumbhars (41 000) Malis (39 000) Nais (39 000) Kachhis (38 000) Sutaris (36 000) Dangis (35 000), Banjars (32,000) and Dhalads (32,000)

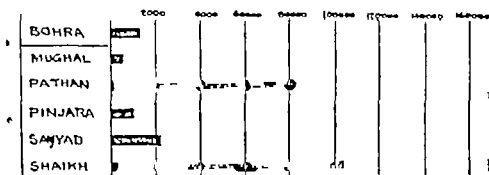
Those in the Eastern Section are Brahmans (403 000), Chamars (283 000), Ahirs (172,000) Kachhis (171 000) Rajputs (163 000) Kurmis (141 000) Lodhis (85 000) Telis (76 000) Banias (72,000) Kols (61 000) Gadaris (50 000) Dhimals (51 000) Nais (50 000) Kumbhars (44 000) Lohars (40 000) Bansphors (37 000) Dhobis (32,000) and Sutaris (31 000)

Some castes are found exclusively in one locality such as, the jungle tribe of Baigas (25 000) in Rewah

§ 79 *Animist*—Among the Animistic tribes the Bhils, numbering 338 000 or 33 per cent are the most numerous. They are followed by Gonds (24 per cent) Bhilalas (17 per cent) and Kols (16 per cent)



80 *Muslims*—Shaikhs, as representing mainly converted Hindus or descendants of converts are by far the most numerous (101 000) Pathans (83 000) Sayyads (71 000) and Behnas (20 000) following



81 *Caste and Occupation*—In Subsidiary Table I the various castes, clans and sections of the community are shown by traditional occupation irrespective of the actual occupation followed even by considerable numbers of the community, e.g. a sepoy belonging to the cultivator class will in the Table fall under the head Cultivators.

Agriculture is the principal occupation followed in Central India and Brahmans, Banias, Rajputs and Chamars and even the Bhils all alike pursue it. The true agricultural castes form 10 per cent of the Hindu population the most important are shown below. These eight castes form 13 per cent of the total population and 10 per cent of the Hindu population of the Agency—

Name	Total	Males	Female	Male
Dangar	41,606	20,530	6,147	121
Gujar	73,577	0,100	4,511	263
Jat	1,117	23,500	626	1
Kachhi	208,063	37,501	110,615	59,979
Kurmi	1,20,077	13,629	5,179	101,111
Kurbi	78,863	6,553		2,225
Lodhi	128,661	43,976	7,111	6,496
Mal	43,513	59,337	2,164	1,111
Total	53,575	310,411	221,811	1,701

82 *Herdsmen* —The herdsmen are confined practically to three castes, Ahirs, Gadarias and Gaolis which are not very carefully distinguished in ordinary parlance. They form 5 per cent of the total and 6 per cent of the Hindu population —

Name	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand
Ahr	221,832	48,522	99,425	73,885
Gadaria	78,537	20,010	43,878	14,649
Gaoli	14,152	13,210	476	466
TOTAL	314,521	81,742	143,779	89,000

83 *Craftsmen* —Genuine craftsmen are included in the castes given below. They form 7 per cent of the total population and 8 per cent of the Hindu population —

Name	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand
Darzi	34,285	18,999	7,355	7,931
Kasera	2,096	1,897	199	
Kumhar	85,080	41,455	24,981	18,641
Lohar	61,037	20,620	18,013	22,404
Mochi	3,978	3,483	239	256
Salvi	3,580	3,580		
Sunar	43,508	18,625	10,700	14,183
Sutar	67,010	36,198	18,138	12,674
Kachera	3,747	196	738	2,813
Kandera	3,111	995	2,061	55
Koli	88,184	27,565	37,103	23,516
Lakhera	3,965	1,705	1,623	637
Maru	1,164	1,164		
Tambat (Tamera)	1,562		411	1,151
Patwa	2,168	499	676	1,043
TOTAL	404,475	176,931	122,240	105,304

84 *Traders* —Traders have few castes but are a most important body of men. They form nearly 3 per cent of the total population and a little more than 3 per cent of the Hindu and Jain population —

Name	TOTAL.	Malwa	Bundelkhand	Baghelkhand
Agarwal	22,685	13,333	4,910	4,442
Gahohi	15,050	549	14,026	175
Kasaundhan	6,805	7	352	6,446
Kesar	14,376	135	197	11,044
Kharia	5,161	5,161		
Mahesri	9,017	8,955	13	49
Oswal	23,346	21,887	1,387	72
Porwal	21,867	14,907	5,997	963
Others	61,046	30,642	11,495	18,909
TOTAL	179,353	95,576	38,377	15,100

85. *Warrior Classes*—The principal warrior classes are given below. They form 8 per cent of the total population and 9 per cent of Hindus and Mussalmans—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Dandakhand.	Dagbhand.
Rajputs	394,205	230,640	61,284	102,281
Dhangar	7,100	7,057		49
Maratha	17,834	17,815	18	1
Pathan	85,511	63,45	1,080	9,979
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>504,656</b>	<b>318,964</b>	<b>73,382</b>	<b>11,310</b>

86. *Priests and Devotees*—The most important priestly classes are those shown here who form 8 per cent of the total population and 9 per cent of the Hindu population—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Dandakhand.	Dagbhand.
Brahman—				
Bhargava (Bhagor)	11,212	3,420	777	20
Dakshani	18,741	18,207	395	139
Jijhotia	49,420	8,568	40,050	203
Sanadhya	31,831	13,781	16,326	1,714
Shrigand	9,610	9,340	204	96
Sarwara	288,220	1,520	23,658	283,033
Kanauya	46,600	9,187	33,923	3,706
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>453,960</b>	<b>61,032</b>	<b>122,328</b>	<b>299,600</b>

87. *Bards and Astrologers*—Bards, astrologers, actors and mimes are given below. They form less than a half per cent of the population—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Dandakhand.	Dagbhand.
Bhat	15,631	8,774	3,935	2,822
Brahma Bhatt				
Bhand				
Gondhali				
Nat	3,680	2,615	325	610
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,669</b>	<b>11,960</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>3,439</b>

88. *Depressed Classes*—The most numerous of the depressed classes are entered below. They form 10 per cent of the total population—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Dandakhand.	Dagbhand.
Bhangri (M)	2,153	2,070	79	
" (H)	23,194	18,776	5,497	1,921
Chamar	419,440	163,688	176,861	106,011
Dhoke (M)	3,1	271	26	61
" (H)	49,878	1,253	21,811	9,784
Dasor	4,666	7,853	41,260	10,551
Dum				
Dumar				
Kanja	678	51	152	4
Malar	116	3713	153	7736
Marg	1,000	1,000		
Ker	11,911	6	11,411	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,1466</b>	<b>211,653</b>	<b>10,290</b>	<b>136,071</b>

In this Agency there has been no movement as regards classification or raising of the depressed classes or the aboriginal tribes and the question is not yet of interest here. If a movement does take place in future the following castes and tribes are likely to figure in it in addition to those given above —

*Depressed Castes*

Balai	173,576
Khangar	18,121
Koh	88,181
Mochu	3,978
Nai	88,863
Bara	8,476
Dher	118
Jingar	408
Khatik	8,974
Mirdha	816
Kurmi	155,072
Pasi	2,805

*Aboriginal Tribes*

## Already classed as Aborigines (Animists)—

Kir	5,556
Kurur	{ A 682
	{ H 34,166
Korku	{ A 7,883
	{ H 6,998
Kutwar	{ A 448
	{ H 27,799
Mina	{ A 218
	{ H 28,726
Saharia	{ A 929
	{ H 3,413

## \* Might be included in future—

Baiga	26,461
Bahelia	1,901
Bargahi	3,673
Bemarhia	1,422
Kalbelia	1,885
Majhi	1,768
Mawasi	3,718
Panika	23,576
Bhawariya	7,526

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their traditional occupations.

Group and Caste.	Strength 000' omitted.	Group and Caste.	Strength 000' omitted.
<i>Land Holders</i>	391	<i>Bards and Astrologers</i>	4
Rajput	85	Joshi	1
	204	Widors	4
<i>Cultivators</i>	1,813		49
Agras	169	Kayasth	7
Barwad	6	Others	3
Dangri	10		
Dhakar	42	<i>Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Mimes and Jugglers.</i>	16
Dhakar	32		3
Dejar	78		
Jat	4	Dich	9
Kachhi	208	Others	7
Kaketa	18		
Khatti	80	<i>Traders and Pedlars</i>	194
Khar	31		33
Khatni (Karni)	183	Bania	179
Ladhi	129	Pehra	13
Mali	41	Others	4
Mina	29		
Mundhi	62	<i>Carriers by Animals</i>	33
Others	91		8
<i>Laborers</i>	11	Banjara	21
		Others	6
Khar	2		
Lamia	8	<i>Dancers</i>	83
<i>Forest and Hill Tribes, (Hunters and Fowling).</i>	1,068		18
	177	Kul	85
Bagri	23		
Bhal	334	<i>Washmen</i>	15
Bhilala	179		8
Good	217	Dhoid	49
Kul	183		
Kurka	8	<i>Washers</i>	131
Kurwal	25		23
Majhi	2	Chhipa	8
Parthi	4	Kali	82
Patila	15	Pandita	21
Raharia	4	Others	17
Others	84		
<i>Groomers and Dairy men</i>	318	<i>Tanners</i>	31
	82		6
Able	222	Dandi	34
Gadaria	79		
Good	16	<i>Carpenters</i>	67
<i>Fishermen, Boatmen and Polls Boatmen</i>	115		11
	23	Bhat	87
Bhal	10		
Bhomas	80	<i>Masons</i>	3
Kahar	43		1
Korai	30	Kharat	3
Others	6		
<i>Prints and Drivers</i>	612	<i>Patel</i>	85
	172		14
Bahari	29	Kumbhar	83
Bajra	26		
Brahman	357	<i>Glans and Lat Worker</i>	19
<i>Temple Functionaries</i>	2		2
(Uthari 418, Gurus 1,077)	0	Karbar	4
		Bharna	2
		Lalbar	4
<i>Criminal</i>	11		
	3	<i>Blacksmiths</i>	61
Elat	12		15
Others	3	Lakar	1

X 72.—The number below the total strength of each group indicates the proportion paid to the total population.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

## Castes classified according to their traditional occupations—contd

Group and Caste	Strength 000 s omitted.	Group and Caste	Strength 000 s omitted.
<i>Gold and Silver Smiths</i>	44	<i>Basket Workers and Mat Makers</i>	58
<i>Sunar</i>	73		10
	44	Bansphor	40
<i>Brass and Copper Smiths</i>	17	Bargunda	18
	3	<i>Earth, Salt, etc., Workers and Quarryers</i>	5
Bharewa	17		1
<i>Confectioners and Grain Parchers</i>	6	Beldar	6
	1	<i>Village Watchmen and Menial</i>	175
Bharbhunja	5		20
Halwai	1	Palai	174
		Mirdha	1
<i>Oil-pressers</i>	120	<i>Sweepers</i>	27
	20		4
Teli	120	Bhangri	23
<i>Toddy Drawers and distillers</i>	45	<i>Others</i>	626
	8		104
Kalal	45	Christians	9
<i>Butchers</i>	10	Deswahi	20
	2	Gusain	10
Khatiks	9	Jogi	5
Others	1	Kandera	3
<i>Leather Workers</i>	463	Khangar	18
	77	Maratha	18
Chamars	448	Moghal	5
Others	15	Pathan	86
		Pinjara	10
		Rawat	4
		Savyad	22
		Shaikh	104
		Behna	20
		Tamboli	19
		Others	273





## CHAPTER XII.

### Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

89 *Statistics* —The statistics for occupation are contained in Imperial Tables XVII-XXII

Table XVII gives a general statement of the number of people supported by each occupation according to the classification adopted, with those dependent on them

Table XVIII gives subsidiary occupations followed by those whose principal occupation is agriculture

Table XIX shews cases of dual occupation

Table XX gives occupation by religion

Table XXI gives occupation by selected Castes, Tribes or Races—Only Part A of this Table has been prepared

Table XXII deals with Industries

A special series of inquiries was made by the Indore State and is embodied by them in a special Volume This will be referred to later

90 *Subsidiary Tables* —As elsewhere in the Report no comparative figures can, most unfortunately, be given, and hence the real interest of the inquiry is much diminished However, as the States and not Central India as a whole are really concerned with industrial development, any stimulus given to industry being due to individual State effort only, the State Reports, whose comparative figures can be seen, should be referred to

The Subsidiary Tables number nine, as out of the ten No VII with its comparative figures could not be compiled These tables must be carefully studied, if anything is to be made out of the mass of figures collected in Table XXII

91 *Questionnaire* —The queries on which the information was collected are to be found in columns 9, 10, and 11 of the Schedule, giving respectively the primary occupation, secondary occupation (if any) and the number of those dependant on the persons dealt with The actual instructions laid down were —

*Column 9* —(Principal occupation of actual workers) Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on their Estate, Capital, etc., such as *house rent, pension, etc* Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as, 'service' or 'writing' or 'labour,' write particulars, such as, 'private servant Bania's cook,' 'clerk, Army Department' For example in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine, or jute factory, or cotton mill, or lac factory or earthwork, etc., in the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent (if any further sub-division of agriculturists is contemplated in any State, provision will have to be made for it in this rule) If a person makes the articles and also sells he should be entered as "maker and seller of them" Women

and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and for them enter the word *not* in column 11. If any person maintains himself by means of *Ais dil* shop and also by lending money enter *Ais dil* shop in column 9 and in column 10 "lending money". In column 9 enter the word *None* for dependants.

Column 10—(Subsidiary occupation of actual workers). Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing the word *boatman* will be entered in column 9 and *fisherman* in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word "*None*". For dependants, enter the word *None* in this column.

(Column 11—(Means of subsistence of dependant). For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. For actual workers, enter the word *None* in this column.

To avoid frequent references to the Central Office these instructions were further amplified and made more precise in the Code of Census Procedure for the Central India Agency 1931 as follows—

The entry of occupation in columns 9 to 11 of the Schedule is another matter requiring special care. Only those men, women and children will be shown as workers who actually earn their living by augmenting the family income. A woman who merely looks after her house and cooks the food is not a worker but a dependant. But a woman who collects and sells firewood, or carding or works for wages is thereby adding to the family income and should be shown as a worker. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his trade (e.g. the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots) but not one who merely renders a little occasional help. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependant but who is a regular cowherd should be recorded as such in column 9. Boys at school or college should be entered as dependants. Dependants in a joint family the members of which follow different vocations, should be entered in column 11 under the occupation of the principal working member.

Domestic servants must be entered as *huzurs*, *Bannis*, cook, *Dhishis*, etc., in column 9 as actual workers and not in column 11 as dependant on their master's occupation. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation. Wherever large gangs of coolies are employed on earth work of any kind, special instruction should be given to the Census Staff to enter not only the earthwork but also the nature of the undertaking (railway, road, canal, etc.) in connection with which it is being done.

When a man has two occupations the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he ordinarily gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year. Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 10. In cases where a person with principal means follows some occupation that occupation should be entered in column 9 and the source of his principal income in column 10.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like "labour" or "service" or "helping". The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service and the time of the year. In the case of service it is necessary not merely to distinguish the present service but service, Railway service, municipal service, village service, service as a Supervisor, and domestic service but also to show the exact occupation followed, e.g. in the present service whether Collector or Army Officer or Civil Court Clerk or Police Inspector, in the case of last service whether *huzur*, *Tikidar*, *huzur*, *Alfi*, *And*, *Police*, *huzur*, *huzur*, *huzur*, etc. In the case of clerks the occupation of their employer must be shown, e.g. lawyer, clerk. Persons living on a culture must be distinguished as "Landlord or Rent receiver" and actual cultivators or "Rent payers". Where a person cultivates part of his land and sublets another part he should be shown in column 9 as "Landlord or Rent payer" and in column 10 as "Landlord or Rent receiver". If he receives part of his income from the land which he cultivates himself and the rest from rent or other sources, special instructions must be shown, e.g. "Landlord—House-owner", "Landlord—Rent receiver", "Landlord—House-owner". Persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land.

In addition to these instructions the most common types of error were verbally explained to the various Census Officers who were assembled to receive training in the Central Office

Finally it should be borne in mind that all that a Census Report can effectively do by the presentation of the figures collected at the enumeration is to give a birds-eye view of the general occupational distribution of the people, and must not be accepted as impeccable or accurate in all details

92 *Classification*—Since 1911, there have been no material changes in classification. Four classes and twelve sub classes were adopted as below —

Symbol	Class	Sub class
A	Production of raw materials	I —Agriculture and Pasture II —Extraction of minerals
B	Preparation and supply of material substances	III —Industry IV —Transport V —Trade
C	Public Administration and Liberal Arts	VI —Public Forces VII —Public Administration VIII —Professions and Liberal Arts
D	Miscellaneous	IX —Persons living on their own income X —Domestic Service XI —Insufficiently described occupations XII —Unproductive

The changes since 1911 are few. Classes and Sub-classes are the same except that Sub-class IX now falls under D and not C. The number of orders also is 56 instead of 55.

New Orders (19) Transport by Air and (43) Air Force have been introduced, while 40 and 41 have been amalgamated as "Trade of other sorts". The New Order 56 is styled "Unproductive". The groups have expanded from 169 to 191 by the expansion of existing groups so as to give more detail in certain cases, and by redrafting and transferring categories, thus in order I, Farm servants and Field labourers are now separated, in Order 6 Cotton sizers, Cotton weavers and weavers of wool, etc., are distinguished, in Orders 16, 21 and 37 workers in mechanical transport are separated from other transport workers and in Orders 20, 21, and 22 skilled and unskilled operators are separated. Improved classification has been made by taking journalism—Editors and Journalists—out of the order 18 (Industries of luxury) and putting them in a New Order 50 (Letters, Arts and Sciences) while Acrobats, conjurers, etc., have been given a separate group (179) under the Order. These and a few other changes have assisted in clearing up obscure entries.

93 *Principles of Classification*—These were laid down by the Census Commissioner as below —

(1) When a person both makes and sells he is classed as a maker. On the same principle, when a person extracts some substance, such as saltpetre, sulphur,

carbonate of soda etc., from the ground and also refines it, he is shown in Sub-Class II—Extraction of Minerals, and not in Sub-Class III—Industry.

(2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories —

(a) those where the occupation is classified according to material worked in

(b) those where it is classified according to the use which it serves.

As a general rule the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined, but it also includes specified articles for which there is no appropriate head in the second category. For example while shoe makers are included in the second category (Order 13 Group 78) the makers of waterbags, saddlery leather portmanteaus and the like are included in the first category (Order 7 Group 40).

In a few cases occupations have been classed according to the material worked in, even though certain articles made of it are specified, because the material used is more characteristic of the occupation than the article made. Thus makers of palm-leaf fans have been shown in Group 43 rather than Group 100. Makers of bamboo screens, leaf plates, etc. have also been shown in Group 43.

(3) Persons employed in Railway Carriage factories have been shown in Group 118 instead of under Order 10 because these factories in India are always worked direct by the Railways. The manufacture and repair of railway trucks and carriages is an integral part of the operations of the railway authorities. The principle on which the classification is made is analogous to that followed in the case of makers and sellers or diggers and refiners.

(4) On the other hand, railway police and railway doctors are classified in groups 159 and 171 respectively because the primary duty of persons thus employed is, in the one case the prevention and detection of crime, and in the other the healing of disease. The fact that their pay is derived from the railway is merely an incident, and does not effect the character of the occupation.

As a general rule it may be said that wherever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training e.g. that of a doctor engineer surveyor etc. he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation. Exceptions have been made however in cases where the work in which he is employed involves further specialization. For this reason a marine engineer is placed in Group 107 and a river surveyor in Group 103. Officers of Government, whose occupation is covered by some other group (e.g. doctors, clergymen, professors, postal, forest, settlement and railway officers and other establishments etc.) will be included in that group and not under Group 101. Government peons and chuprasis, other than those in the above-mentioned establishments will be included under this group and not in Group 117.

01. *Errors in the Return*—It is impossible wholly to eliminate vague terms like *Masdar*, *Khat*, *Dukandari* and so on, however minute the orders may be. Castes at times cause confusion as a traditional caste occupation is entered instead of man's actual means of livelihood.

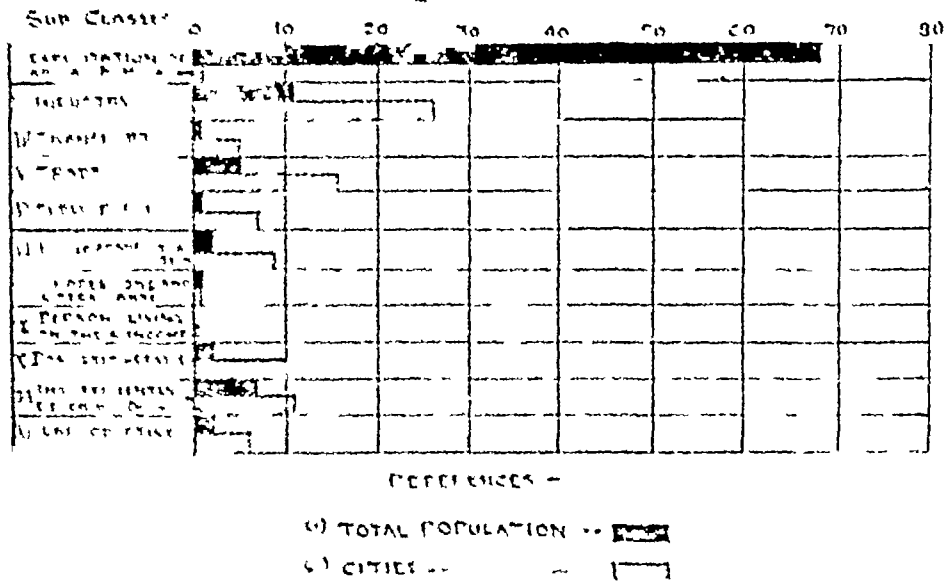
Principal and Subsidiary occupations were not always separated and the entries in column 10 are less reliable than they should be. What constituted a "dependant" seems to have baffled some enumerators or rather what to enter in column 11. Many of these mistakes were corrected in the Abstraction Office. The distinction between a maker and seller, a breeder of cattle and a seller and the like gave trouble. But the indeterminate nature of such profession in a country where division of labour has not as yet drawn a marked line between the two professions, is excusable.

In Compilation as there was but one office any errors occurring in classification would be constant and common throughout and the variation in classification caused by a State with a separate Tabulation office did not arise as in 1911 when in one case all the "sweepers" were returned as "Sanitary Inspectors".

02. *Analysis of the Return*—The diagram below giving the 11 Sub-Classes shows how in Central India as elsewhere agricultural with about 50 per cent is the principal occupation except in cities where industry becomes more important.

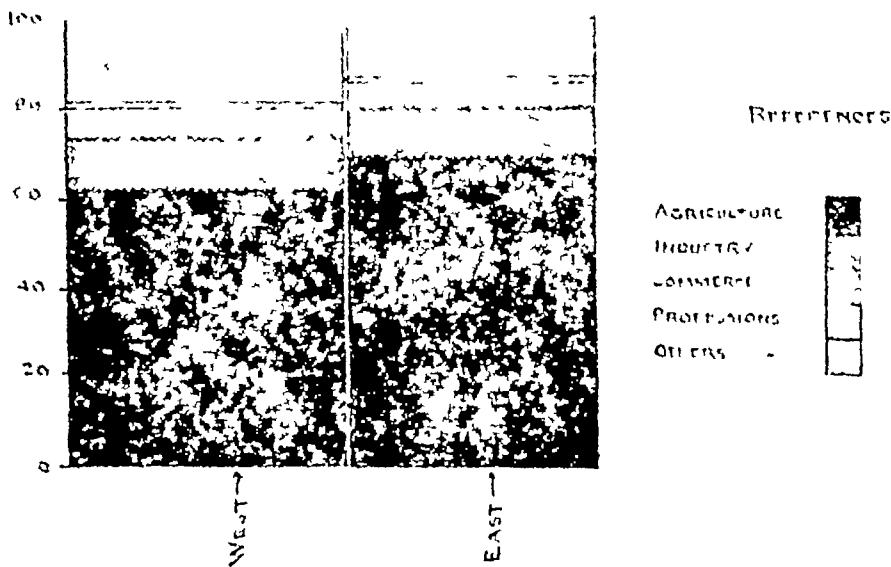
Next to agriculture comes Industry with 11 per cent to 6 per cent but rising in cities to 17 per cent Then trade with a big drop

NUMBER 2071, the general distribution of the population by occupation (in claret)  
Number per cent of population



The date of the Census 15th March did not affect the return materially owing to agricultural operations being over and farmers otherwise employed. It is some consolation to see that on this occasion the insufficiently described occupations are less.

96 *Occupation by Natural Divisions*.—Subsidiary Table III deals with Natural Divisions, the way the natural divisions of the population are classified (female) by natural divisions Division



are no cattle keepers and breeders in the East, while herdsmen are in excess—probably the two Sub Classes were confused

Occupational distribution of actual workers

Occupation	NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKING IN	
	Central India Agency	Cities
Industry	55	258
Trade	26	158
Public Administration	8	91
Domestic service	10	101

In trade the West, with Indore city, and more towns, shows a higher figure and those employed in Public Administration number many more, due to Cantonments, etc

97 *Urban Occupation*—The Main Urban Occupations are given below. The chief occupation in towns is industry, 249 per 1,000 people being supported by it.

98. *Workers and Dependants*—In Subsidiary Table I will be found the percent

K. CLASS.		PERCENTAGE.	
No.	Designation.	Work rs.	Depend ants.
I	All Occupations	31	40
	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	53	43
II	Extraction of minerals	89	31
III	Industry	81	49
IV	Transport	45	8.
V	Trade	45	82
VI	Public Force	47	82
VII	Public Administration	40	60
VIII	Professions and Liberal Arts	45	8.
IX	Independent	43	37
X	Domestic Service	53	43
XI	Unspecified	86	32
XII	Unproductive	62	34

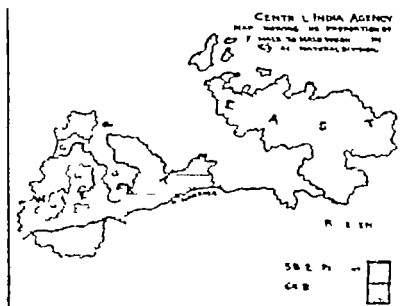
age of dependants and the inset table arranged by Sub-Classes will give some idea of the return. But as already noted the enumerator often found difficulties in making correct entries in column II. Besides it is no easy matter to say when the work done by a woman or a child would take it out of the dependant class. Hence the result must be accepted with reservation. The table shows that workers everywhere predominate. As to dependants the Liberal Arts and Professions have most. While Law (VIII-47) has the proud position of supporting the greatest number

(71 per cent.) of dependants, excluding Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Hospitals (XII-54) and Un-classified Occupations (XII-50). Quarry workers support least (10 per cent.) but they only number 1 640 in all.

K. CLASS.		K. number of Female Workers per 1,000 males.
No.	Designation.	
I	Central Ind	670
	Exploitation of animal and vegetation	647
II	Extraction of minerals	603
III	Industry	431
IV	Transport	174
V	Trade	310
VI	Public Force	8
VII	Public Administration	73
VIII	Professions and Liberal Arts	231
IX	Independent	312
X	Domestic Service	411
XI	Unspecified	1 142
XII	Unproductive	474

99. *Female Occupations*—In Subsidiary Table VI we get a return of female workers. The inset table gives figures for Sub-Classes. They show that there are 620 female workers to every 1 000 males. The highest figure is shown by II Extraction of Minerals (as we omit consideration of XI Insufficiently described occupations) while the lowest figures are for VI Public Force (8) and VII Public Administration (73). Who the 8 militant ladies are it is not easy to say but they are all shown under Village Watchman. Probably therefore, it is due to the practice in some places of continuing the village watchmanship in the name of the widow of a watchman until a male member comes of age.

Examining the groups Helpers in Agriculture (I-25) Field Labourers (I-5) Cotton spinning (III-20) Basket makers (III-45) Rice pounders and Flour grinders

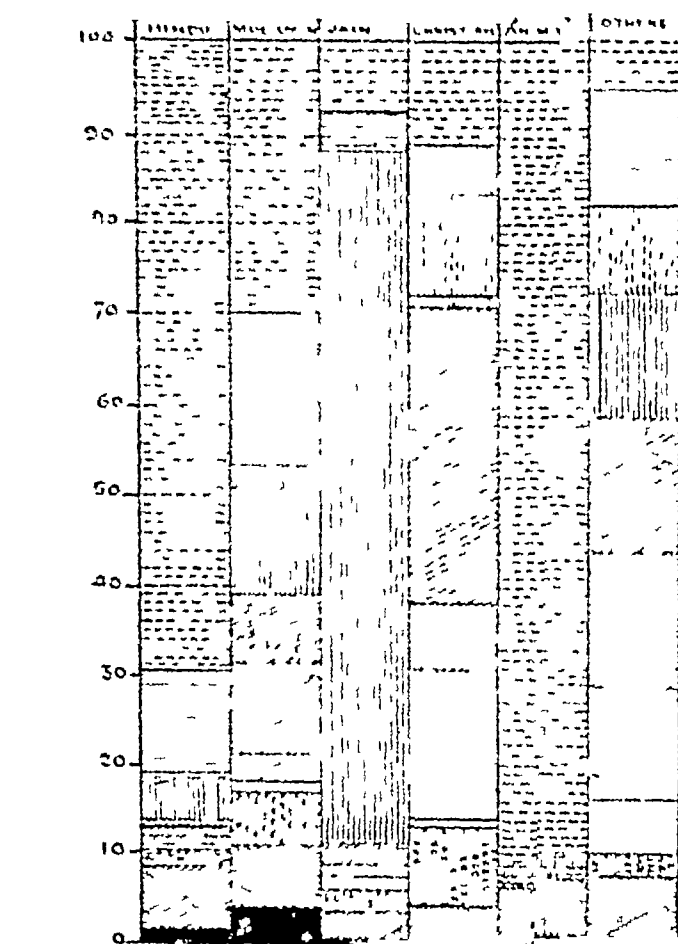


and Gram parchers (III-65 67), Sellers of milk and butter (V-133) and Dealers in hay (V-139) have most female workers. The figure in the case of "Flour grinding" are very high. But this is not at all surprising in view of the fact that this occupation is followed mainly by females. Females in many a poor family who do not go out to work on roads, buildings, etc., often supplement the income of the family by this occupation. Generally widows of higher castes who have no bread earner make their livelihood in the same manner.

These figures in no way indicate sex competition, which save in industry, is unknown. The woman does her own share, that is all, she walks beside the plough and throws the seeds down the tube she carries on her head the earth dug by her husband. Only in the mills do we find men and women employed in similar work—and in no case is an equal wage given, nor is it expected.

#### 100 Occupation by Religion —In Subsidiary Table 9 the figures by religion are

given, with the distribution of 10,000 of each occupation by religion and then of 10,000 in each religion by occupation.



#### REFERENCES -

I EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETATION  
II INDUSTRY  
III TRANSPORT  
IV TRADE  
V PUBLIC FORCE  
VI PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

VII PROFESSIONAL AND LIBERAL ARTS  
VIII PERIODICITY IN THEIR INCOME  
IX DOMESTIC SERVICE  
X INSUFFICIENTLY TRAINED OCCUPATIONS  
XI UNEMPLOYED

Hindus affect agriculture most, as of 100 following the occupation 89 are Hindus, while the Musalmans account for 2 per cent only, Animists for 9 per cent and the trading Jains for under 1 per cent. Of those living on rent from land 91 per cent are Hindus while herdsmen, shepherds, quarrymen, weavers, etc., dealers in hides, tanners, leather workers, potters, barbers, builders, jewellers, milk sellers and village watchmen are mainly drawn from this religion. Musalmans comprise 79 per cent of those engaged in cotton ginning and pressing, 57 per cent of the butchers, 18 per cent of the army and 45 per cent of the State Police.

Looking at it from the other point of view we find that of Hindus 69 per cent live by agriculture and pasture, of Musalmans 30 per cent do so, the rest following numerous means of livelihood but none in very large number.

Among Animists 91 per cent follow agriculture. Jains have 15 per cent engaged in banking, 11 per cent in brokerage and the same number in the piece goods trade.



101 *Occupation by Caste*—It is interesting to see how far the traditional occupation is still followed by different castes.

Caste	Per centage	Traditional Occupation
Ajnas	87	Agriculture
Agarwal (Banias)	69	Trade
Parwal (Banias)	71	Trade
G. Jor	63	Trade
Bonfale	74	Agriculture
	74	Agriculture and
		Decorative
Kachera	72	Glass and bangle
		work.
Gond	67	Agriculture and
		Hunting
Bhilsa	63	Agriculture
Bhil	62	Agriculture and
		Hunting
Randela (Rajput)	46	Land holder and
		Military
Rathor	45	Land holder and
		Military
Rajput (general)	36	Land holder and
		Military
Kol	21	Agriculture and
		Hunting
Khangar	17	Wahman
Maratha	14	Land holder and
		Military
Khargand	12	Priest.
Brahman	9	Priest.

Subsidiary Table VIII deals with this. The sub-joined table gives percentage figures for traditional occupations still followed by various castes. In each class agriculture is now the chief occupation except in the case of Banias. The interest in this table lies in its showing how far castes have deserted their original occupation. The highest figure is 87 shown by Ajnas, the lowest that of Brahmins 9. Evidently religion does not pay as a profession. Land in practically every case is the new occupation adopted.

102. *Analysis of Occupation by Sub-Classes and Groups*—Comparative figures being unfortunately not available all that can be done is to scrutinize existing conditions.

*Class A Sub-Class I Order 1* (See S T I)—Order No. 1 is pasture and agriculture sub-divided into (a) Ordinary cultivation, (b) Growers of special products

and market gardening, (c) Forestry (d) Raising of Farm Stock and (e) Raising of small animals. Naturally (a) Ordinary cultivation claims the greatest number 3 900,000 or 66 per cent. being supported by these occupations. Income from rent from agricultural land supports only 6 persons in every 1 000 field labour 16 per cent and ordinary cultivation 44 per cent

Passing on to industries which support 11 per cent of the population we get no figures of any importance, showing how little industry has advanced in Central India as a whole. When we come to trade it can show 5 per cent. No other definite occupation has a percentage above 2, which is shown by Public Administration

The table below gives a succinct view of the more important occupations.

No.	Class and Order	Persons supported.	Per cent. of Population.
I	Pasture and Agriculture	4,000 000	69
	Ordinary cultivation	2,000 000	41
	Field labourers	900 000	16
III.	Industry	610 000	11
0	Textiles	88 700	3
8	Wood	91,000	
13	Dress	192,000	3
V	Trade	300 000	3
33	Foodstuffs	185 000	3
VII	Public Administration	1,5,000	2
X.	Domestic Service	112,000	

In this connection the "Ordinary cultivator" is the man who does the field cropping work as distinct from growing garden crops such as tobacco chillies etc.

A glance may be taken at the Natural Division figures. The percentage of agriculturists is higher in the East (69) than the West (62) ordinary cultivation giving in the East (45) and West (42) per cent. When we come to industry the West with Indore city and more towns takes the lead (11 per cent) and in trade also with 6 per cent to 5 in East and so with the remaining occupation except "trade in other foodstuffs" in which the East leads slightly.

103. *Occupations combined with agriculture*—Table XVII XVIII and Subsidiary Tables IV and V deal with Subsidiary occupation. the last two referring only to actual workers. From Subsidiary Table I we find that 11 per cent. of metal workers are also agriculturists, 10 per cent. of those engaging in industries of dress and toilet 8 per cent. of those who work in hotel etc. and 7 per cent. of those engaged in textile industries. Domestic service on the other hand shows 2 per



108. *Organisation*—In Subsidiary Table III the type of organisation is given

109. *Comparative*.—It may be noted that the comparative figures in Subsidiary Table II, are obtained by deducting the Gwalior State figures from the Central India figures of 1911 there being no industrial establishments in the minor States transferred to Gwalior.

110. *Caste and Race and place of origin of employees*—In Part III of Table XXII, the establishment is classified—From this it will be seen that of 191 establishments 24 are owned by the States themselves, 21 by registered companies (of which 3 are directed by Europeans or Anglo-Indians 17 by Indians and 1 by both) and 140 by private persons, 4 being owned by Europeans or Anglo-Indians 96 by Hindus, 26 by Musalmans, 7 by Parsis and 13 by others. The management is in the hands of Hindus chiefly (118) Musalmans (37) standing next, the rest being controlled by members of other communities.

111. *Skilled and Unskilled labour*—Turning to the workmen—Amongst the

Table showing classes of skilled workers.

Skilled workers.	No.	Principal occupation
Brahmins	707	Weavers, potters, mechanics and press compositors
Goind	609	Colliery and Jungle produce
Kashmiri	61	Jungle produce
Koli	729	Colliery and Jungle produce
Koli	641	Cotton mills
Marathas	253	Cotton mills, etc.
Musalmans	141	Cotton mills, mechanics
Others	1,631	All kinds of work

skilled workers in collieries Kols (180) predominate working as hewers mostly—The cotton textile industries which are the most important employ numerous classes—Ahirs (121) Kols (104) Marathas (700) Musalmans (1,297). The manufacture of catechu employs Gonds (744) chiefly. No other industry employs any particular class in large numbers. Taking classes of workers we find drivers of engines, fitters and the like are mostly Musalmans. The inset table gives the principal castes and their occupation

Practically all workers are local, 40·1 being born in the State they work in those coming from outside are mainly from the United Provinces (800) Bombay (457) and Rajputana (335)

The unskilled workers number 14 696 of whom 7 000 work in textile industries and 2,331 in Collieries and Mines.

Table showing classes of unskilled workers with predominant occupations.

Classes of Unskilled workers.	No.	Predominant occupation.
Brahmins	84	Textile industries
Chamars	977	Leather and iron
Gonds	1,223	Jungle produce
Kols	1,121	Jungle produce and mining
Marathas	144	T. Mills.
Musalmans	170	
Others	2,291	

The inset table gives the chief castes and predominant occupations. The unskilled workers come mostly from Bombay (1 030) and Rajputana (1 131)

112. *Power used*—These establishments employ steam and oil in 113 cases, the textile industries absorbing 103 of them. Electricity is only generated in two cases for lighting purposes.

113. *Looms*.—The total number of looms is 14 065 of which 13,881 are run by power and all belong to mills in the Indore city

114. *Summary*—Taking a summary view of the General situation we find that so far industries have developed little save in Indore City. A tendency to push industries is observable and desirable as it is that such should come it would seem a wise step to develop the production of raw materials first increase the area sown with cotton improve the condition of forests and the like—Industry with its temptation of high wages is apt to draw away the population from its more legitimate spheres and the States have no surplus population much the reverse. Hence it would seem wise to pause and consider before an industry is pushed. Hot house industries will only fail.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Occupation in Natural Division.

Occupation.	No. per mille of total population supported in		
	Central India.	West.	East.
1	2	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>711</b>
<i>1. (a) Agriculture</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>624</i>	<i>626</i>
(1) Income from rest of agricultural land	6	8	7
(2) Ordinary cultivators	413	423	423
(2a) Helpers in agriculture	40	21	49
(3) Agents, Managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors, etc.	1	—	1
(4) Farm servants	6	4	9
(5) Field labourers	133	160	100
(7) Fruit, flower, vegetable, hotel, inn, arserent, etc., growers.	4	1	7
<i>(b) Pasture</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1</i>
(11) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	3	6	—
(12) Sheep, goat and pig breeders	1	1	—
(14) Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	16	12	21
<i>2. Fishing and hunting</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
Other (8—10)	3	2	3
<b>II.—Exploitation of minerals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>III.—Industries</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>107</b>
6. <i>T. silk industries</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>
7. <i>Wood industries</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17</i>
9. <i>Metal industries</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>9</i>
12. <i>Food industries</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
13. <i>Industries of dress and the body</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>32</i>
Other industries	31	20	31
<b>IV.—Transport</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>V.—Trade</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>
16. <i>Trade with</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
17. <i>Hotels, Cafes, restaurants, etc.</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
21. <i>Other trade and staff</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>21</i>
Other trade	24	23	7
<b>VI.—Public works</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>VII.—Public Administration</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>VIII.—Professions and Liberal arts</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>IX.—Persons living on their income</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>X.—Domestic service</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>XI.—Unemployed described occupations</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>XII.—Unemployed</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

Occupation.	NUMBER PER MILL WHO ARE EXCLUSIVELY AGRI-CULTURISTS.		
	Central India.	West.	East.
1	2	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
1 (1) Agriculture	—	—	1
(1) Fruit, flower, vegetable, bet l, vine, arava nut, etc., growers	63	—	74
(4) Pasture	39	29	47
(2) Cat le and buffalo breeders and keepers	23	32	23
(3) Sheep, goat and pig breeders	49	59	43
(4) Hensmen, sheepherds, goatherds, et	29	13	41
2 Fishing and hunting	74	63	99
Other (8-10)	1	26	23
<b>II.—Exploitation of minerals</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>
<b>III.—Industry</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>69</b>
6. Textile industries	43	33	57
8 Wood industries	49	2	66
9 Metal industries	119	62	171
11. Food industries	29	27	17
13 Industries of dress and the toilet	93	73	124
Other Industries	43	31	30
<b>IV.—Transport</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>V.—Trade</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>64</b>
16. Trade in cattle	2	19	43
22. Hotels, clubs, restaurant, et	7	19	44
23. Other trade food et c	67	39	53
Other trade	47	46	50
<b>VI.—Public Force</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>VII.—Public Administration</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>VIII.—Professions and liberal arts</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>IX.—Persons living on their income</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>X.—Domestic service</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>XI.—Unemployed described occupations</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>XII.—Unproductive</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.**

**Occupation combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).**

[illegible]



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER ACTUAL W. EXES.		No. of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>CENTRAL INDIA.</b>	<b>2,012,906</b>	<b>1,242,419</b>	<b>628</b>
	<b>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation</b>	<b>1,233,231</b>	<b>890,488</b>	<b>647</b>
	<i>1.—Pasture and agriculture</i>	<i>1,222,122</i>	<i>822,261</i>	<i>647</i>
1	Laborer from the rest of agricultural land	6,378	3,221	491
2	Military laborers	274,116	217,623	296
3	Help in Agriculture	71,018	124,237	1,813
4	Field servants	21,482	1,118	82
5	Field labourers	402,256	242,296	1,426
6	Wood cutters, flowered, catechu, rubber etc., collectors and charcoal burners	2,892	2,067	324
7	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	11,177	2,489	222
8	Horsemen, herders, gun herds, etc.	27,194	16,473	182
	<b>II.—Exploitation of minerals</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>686</b>
	<b>III.—Industry</b>	<b>229,268</b>	<b>96,234</b>	<b>422</b>
	<i>6.—Textile</i>	<i>21,943</i>	<i>20,076</i>	<i>673</i>
23	Cotton ginning, spinning and pressing	4,180	1,819	460
24	Cotton pressing	4,962	9,234	1,901
25	Cotton spinning and weaving	16,343	8,193	290
	<i>7.—Mineral and hard materials from the mineral kingdom</i>	<i>2,222</i>	<i>2,221</i>	<i>268</i>
	<i>8.—Wood</i>	<i>22,222</i>	<i>26,222</i>	<i>314</i>
41	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	18,000	1,429	79
42	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	14,876	12,201	16,624
	<i>—Metal</i>	<i>26,221</i>	<i>2,221</i>	<i>271</i>
43	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally of agricultural use	12,709	2,711	214
	<i>10.—Cotton</i>	<i>26,222</i>	<i>12,222</i>	<i>424</i>
44	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	17,906	26,081	897
	<i>11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous</i>	<i>2,222</i>	<i>2,222</i>	<i>279</i>
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	9,074	7,124	792
	<i>12.—Food industries</i>	<i>6,221</i>	<i>7,222</i>	<i>1,111</i>
62	Flour posoners and breakers and flour grinders	454	4,222	9,219
	<i>13.—Clothing of dress and the toilet</i>	<i>22,221</i>	<i>19,221</i>	<i>241</i>
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darters and umbrella-makers or dress	11,444	4,793	602
78	Woolen goods makers	24,222	2,419	194
79	Woolen spinning and dress	11,270	8,815	702
81	Woolen hand-dresses and long makers	21,943	603	32
	<i>14.—Clothing of dress</i>	<i>2,221</i>	<i>2,222</i>	<i>214</i>
	<i>15.—Other miscellaneous undefined industries</i>	<i>22,221</i>	<i>2,221</i>	<i>271</i>
82	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, lacemakers jewelry makers, etc.	11,074	1,423	91
83	Knappers, engravers, etc.	6,222	6,222	641
	<b>IV.—Transport</b>	<b>12,222</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>178</b>
	<i>11.—Transport by road</i>	<i>2,221</i>	<i>2,221</i>	<i>290</i>

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI--*concl'd*Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—*continued*

1	OCCUPATION	No. of actual workers		No. of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
2	3	4	5	
V - Trade		101,400	51,723	510
	26 - Fishermen, boatmen, etc. (including fish vendors)	6,719	1,97	191
151	Barbers, hairdressers, wig-makers, etc. (including wig-makers and wig-makers)	1,704	1,07	101
	— Tailors, etc.	7,103	907	127
152	Tailors, dressmakers, etc. (including dressmakers and dressmakers)	7,113	907	127
	— Sewers, etc.	9,110	1,112	295
153	Knitters, weavers, etc. (including weavers and weavers)	2,831	802	301
	— Knitters, etc.	28,106	38,112	676
154	Coopers, shoemakers, etc. (including shoemakers and shoemakers)	19,740	8,210	416
155	Wagon-makers, etc. (including wagon-makers and wagon-makers)	1,111	7,011	1,101
156	Wagon-makers, etc. (including wagon-makers and wagon-makers)	9,317	7,113	777
157	Wagon-makers, etc. (including wagon-makers and wagon-makers)	10,001	1,011	311
158	Wagon-makers, etc. (including wagon-makers and wagon-makers)	4,011	8,003	1,803
	— Wagon-makers, etc.	10,051	2,870	281
159	Wagon-makers, etc. (including wagon-makers and wagon-makers)	1,087	1,111	107
VI - Public force		39,021	327	8
	44 - Police	19,111	327	17
160	Police	10,029	127	73
VII - Public Administration		40,936	3,600	75
	45 - Public Administration	40,936	3,600	75
162	Public Administration	12,571	2,418	105
VIII - Profession and liberal arts		27,473	6,381	234
	46 - Religion	15,197	2,069	136
167	Religion	7,007	621	74
	48 - Medicine	1,602	1,167	791
172	Physicians, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc.	637	85	129
	50 - Letters and arts and science	6,777	2,739	401
178	Music-composers and masters players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	4,507	2,412	530
IX - Persons living on their income		4,066	1,392	342
	51 - Persons living principally on their income	4,066	1,392	342
180a	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and a scholarship holders and estate prisoners	3,951	1,351	112
X - Domestic Service		38,297	23,404	611
	52 - Domestic service	38,297	23,404	611
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	35,590	23,121	657
XI - Insufficiently described occupations		120,548	147,067	1,142
	53 - General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	120,548	147,067	1,142
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	121,000	117,072	1,180
XII - Unproductive		43,107	20,422	474
	55 - Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	39,907	10,704	496
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	30,906	10,462	487



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*concl'd*Occupation of Selected Castes—*concl'd*

Caste and Occupation	No per 1 000 workers engaged on each occupation	No of female workers per 100 males	Caste and Occupation	No per 1 000 workers engaged on each occupation	No of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>Gond—Agriculture and Hunting</b>	686	57	<b>Rajput (Bundela)—Military and Dominant</b>	480	14
Field labourers wood cutters, etc.	100	212	Cultivators of all kinds	388	22
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	14	16	Field labourers wood cutters etc	38	151
Trade	2	23	Others	94	22
Domestic service	8	61	<b>Rajput (Chauhan)—Military and Dominant</b>	391	44
Labourers unspecified	08	102	Cultivators of all kinds	306	18
Beggars prostitutes criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	4	105	Field labourers, wood cutters etc	122	84
Others	0	75	Domestic service	40	32
<b>Gujar—Agriculture</b>	735	50	Labourers unspecified	52	146
Field labourers wood cutters etc.	114	144	Others	89	12
Raisers of live stock milkmen and herdsmen	54	21	<b>Rajput (Gahlot)—Military and Dominant</b>	373	31
Artisans and other workmen	3	42	Cultivators of all kinds	240	69
Trade	4	75	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	278	136
Public force	4	10	Labourers unspecified	47	166
Domestic service	10	18	Others	62	18
Labourers unspecified	54	110	<b>Rajput (Kachhwaha)—Military and Dominant</b>	274	32
Others	21	18	Cultivators of all kinds	465	23
<b>Kachera—Glass and lac workers</b>	723	71	Field labourers, wood cutters etc	130	110
Cultivators of all kinds	93	34	Labourers unspecified	20	254
Field labourers wood cutters etc	57	114	Others	94	25
Others	127	114	<b>Rajput (Ponwar)—Military and Dominant</b>	362	37
<b>Khangar—Watchman</b>	170	4	Cultivators of all kinds	306	40
Cultivators of all kinds	380	96	Field labourers, wood cutters etc.	201	113
Field labourers wood cutters etc.	177	188	Artisans and other workmen	6	43
Public administration	28	10	Domestic service	37	97
Domestic service	23	176	Labourers unspecified	45	35
Labourers unspecified	109	32	Others	43	56
Others	114	15	<b>Rajput (Rathor)—Military and Dominant</b>	445	56
<b>Kol—Hunting and collecting jungle products</b>	207	87	Cultivators of all kinds	274	31
Cultivators of all kinds	162	83	Field labourers, wood cutters etc	145	110
Field labourers wood cutters, etc.	430	175	Artisans and other workmen	4	42
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	25	24	Domestic service	20	40
Persons living on their income	1	15	Labourers unspecified	47	83
Domestic service	40	90	Others	65	10
Labourers unspecified	102	84	<b>Rajput (Tonwar)—Military and Dominant</b>	297	27
Beggars prostitutes criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	2	15	Cultivators of all kinds	436	40
Others	13	14	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	86	124
<b>Maratha—Military and Dominant</b>	144	14	Labourers unspecified	29	230
Cultivators of all kinds	186	42	Others	152	28
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	80	70	<b>Saharia—Hunting and collecting jungle Produce</b>	153	59
Artisans and other workmen	75	53	Cultivators of all kinds	193	36
Public administration	02	26	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	36	125
Labourers unspecified	09	80	Public force	15	99
Domestic service	220	79	Labourers unspecified	223	700
Others	125	35	Beggars prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	4	58
<b>Rajput—Military and Dominant</b>	358	33	Others	47	54
Cultivators of all kinds	303	26	<b>Sondhia—Agriculture and Dacoly</b>	739	54
Field labourers, wood cutters etc	127	103	Field labourers wood cutters etc	105	363
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	12	11	Raisers of live stock milkmen and herdsmen	33	1
Artisans and other workmen	3	18	Labourers unspecified	10	62
Trade	7	23	Others	17	18
Public administration	20	5	<b>Christians (Excluding Indian Christians)</b>		
Arts and Professions	3	08	Owners managers ship officers etc	26	5
Persons living on their income	4	62	Public force	834	116
Domestic service	24	40	Arts and Professions	41	23
Labourers unspecified	36	108	Others	99	
Beggars prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	5	74	<b>Anglo Indians</b>		
Others	8	80	Owners managers, ship officers, etc	232	6
<b>Rajput (Baghela)—Military and Dominant</b>	275	14	Arts and professions	128	110
Cultivators of all kinds	502	16	Others	640	7
Field labourers wood cutters etc	69	34	<b>Europeans</b>		
Domestic service	33	10	Owners, managers, ship officers, etc	12	3
Labourers unspecified	21	10	Public force	590	
Others	40	15	Arts and professions	34	121
<b>Rajput (Bhadauria)—Military and Dominant</b>	160	8	Others	64	37
Cultivators of all kinds	504	17			
Field labourers, wood cutters etc	141	147			
Labourers, unspecified	102	4			
Others	93	21			

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

## Occupation by Religion for Orders and Selected Groups.

Orders and selected groups	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION					
	Roman.	Methodist.	Anglican.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Methodist.	Anglican.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>CENTRAL INDIA.</b>	2,263	206	666	74	13	4	10,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	12,000
<b>1 Pastors and agriculturists</b>	113	27	213	2	2		200	2,004	2,277	223	1,011	274
1.1 <i>Ordinary cultivators</i>	396	22	970	30	2		4,346	1,928	2,276	694	71	205
1.2 <i>Ordinary cultivators of limited estates (not phundis), clerics, rent collectors, etc.</i>	6,664	292	23	23			7			2		
1.3 <i>Those employed by the Government</i>	686	292	63				47	64	61		6	
1.4 <i>Those employed by the Government</i>	678	236	1,864				1,544	664	2,028	72	112	25
1.5 <i>Those employed by the Government</i>	723	236		1			43	1		27	27	43
1.6 <i>Those employed by the Government</i>	436	143	1,872		2		2	6	27			
1.7 <i>Those employed by the Government</i>	7,000	231	2,246	1		1	26	21	114			
1.8 <i>Those employed by the Government</i>	7.2	2,262			26	26		2		1		4
1.9 <i>Those employed by the Government</i>	9,276	224	436				175	64	126	1		
<b>2 Fishing and hunting</b>	111	22	200				21	2	2			
2.1 <i>Fishing</i>	9,268	22										
<b>3. Mines</b>	207	720	1,113				4	2	7			
<b>4 Quarries and hand work</b>	1,277	272	26				2	2				
4.1 <i>Hand work</i>	20,000											
4.2 <i>Hand work</i>	113	2,26	206		22	6	120	677		9	2.1	272
4.3 <i>Hand work</i>	1,206	2.1	2	11		21		206	1			113
4.4 <i>Hand work</i>	206	206	20		22	22	21	176	2		20	22
4.5 <i>Hand work</i>	2,262	1,207		2	26		1					
4.6 <i>Hand work</i>	205	2					2					
4.7 <i>Hand work</i>	2,476	2,276						47				
<b>5. Fibre, skin and hard materials from the animal kingdom</b>	2,277	226			2		26				2	
5.1 <i>Fibre, skin and hard materials from the animal kingdom</i>	2,206	27			4		60					
5.2 <i>Fibre, skin and hard materials from the animal kingdom</i>	2,272	222										
<b>Wood</b>	201	2	20			2	172	2		206	226	226
6.1 <i>Wood</i>	2,176	1,214	122	22	22	6	27	1	2		206	112
6.2 <i>Wood</i>	221											
6.3 <i>Wood</i>	262	26	1		1		25	2				
<b>Metals</b>	1,217	206	26	1	7	1	47	122	2		22	126
7.1 <i>Metals</i>	2,262	272	26			22	27		2	2	22	126
7.2 <i>Metals</i>	9,276	226		22			12	12		12		
<b>12. Metals</b>	2,122	22	2		7		226	22			2	
12.1 <i>Metals</i>	2,262	1	2				26					
<b>13. Chemical products proper as sold and prepared</b>		27	22				62	27	2			
13.1 <i>Chemical products proper as sold and prepared</i>	21		1				27	1				
<b>14. Food industries</b>	20	272		12	22	26	126	226		226	2	22
14.1 <i>Food industries</i>	2,006	1,272	226	413	1	2	27			1	1	6
14.2 <i>Food industries</i>	272	2,272		206			12			22		12
<b>15. Industries of dress and the body</b>	26	21					226	226	2	22	22	22
15.1 <i>Industries of dress and the body</i>	2,206	1,26		26	1		62	26		1	26	17
15.2 <i>Industries of dress and the body</i>	14	122			1		27	26			22	
15.3 <i>Industries of dress and the body</i>	27	1,272					27					
15.4 <i>Industries of dress and the body</i>	4	142					2			1		62

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—*contd*Occupation by Religion for Orders and Selected Groups—*contd*

Orders and selected groups	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION					
	Hindu.	Musal man.	Animist	Jain.	Chris tian	Others	Hindu.	Musal man.	Animist	Jain.	Chris tian.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Furniture industries	9 098	706		196				1		1		
15 Building industries	8 143	1 810	22	7	9	3	40	141	1	4	24	29
88 Bricklayers and masons	7 897	2 095	6		2		15	61		4	2	
16 Construction of means of transport	4 800	3 760	320	400		720		1			5	38
17 Production and transmission of physical forces (heat light electricity motive power etc)	4 759	3 554			42	1 265		2			8	87
18 Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	9 129	785	30	30	13	11	104	141	5	41	88	283
98 Workers in precious stones and metals enamellers, imitation jewellery makers gilders, etc	9 780	161	2	45		6	50	15		31	1	70
103 Sweepers, scavengers etc	9,179	804			5	12	34	46			10	95
20 Transport by water	9 758	242					1	1				
21 Transport by road	7 505	2 309	93	68	24	3	28	134	4	29	62	21
113 Owners managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	6 625	2 063			1 250	62		1			22	4
22 Transport by rail	7,056	2 064	101	32	615	132	20	94	4	11	1 025	326
118 Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies	6 854	2 162	88	36	708	162	15	85	3	11	1 022	820
23 Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	7 786	1,458	311	72	238	135	3	10	2	1	58	124
24 Banks establishment of credit exchange and insurance	6,347	694		3 039	4	16	26	39		1 478	10	140
121 Bank managers money lenders exchange and insurance agents money changers and brokers and their employes	6 347	594		3 039	4	16	26	39		1 478	10	140
25 Brokerage, commission and export	6 326	1 290	19	2 344	16	5	7	24		324	11	12
122 Brokers, commission agents commercial travellers, ware house owners and employes	6 326	1,290	10	2 344	16	5	7	24		324	11	12
26 Trade in textiles	5 288	2,282	5	2 413	1	11	21	145		1 124	2	95
123 Trade in piece goods wool, cotton silk hair and other textiles	5 288	2,282	5	2 413	1	11	21	145		1,124	2	95
27 Trade in skins, leather and furs	6,709	3,112		179			2	14		6		
28 Trade in wood	5 162	4,198	256	384			1	15	1	10		
29 Trade in metals	7,985	1,641		343		31	2	7		10		17
30 Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	9,586	138			276							
31 Trade in chemical products	8 554	1,279	138	17	2	10	7	16	1	2	1	17
32 Hotels cafes restaurants etc	9,148	693	67	9	7	76	17	20	2	2	8	802
129 Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters and ice	9,440	431	69	2		49	17	12	2			190
33 Other trade in food stuffs	7 857	940	18,	953	2	3	282	326	39	3 975	31	264
132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil salt and other condiments	7 815	1 068	1	1 110	2	4	87	186		1 441	10	87
133 Sellers of milk, butter ghee poultry eggs etc	9 270	637	3	80		1	41	44		41	1	8
134 Sellers of sweetmeats sugar gur and molasses	8 677	534	786			3	5	5		57		4
135 Cardamom betel leaf, vege tables fruit and arca nut sellers	8,280	1 633	7	176		4	47	138	1	117		45
136 Grain and pulse dealers	7 144	70,	4	2 139	3	5	65	100		2 208	17	95
139 Dealers in hay grass and fodder	7 802	406	1 787	4	1		28	23	87	2	1	
34 Trade in clothing and toilet articles	7,622	1 982		377	19		2	9		13	3	
35 Trade in furniture	6 511	3 106		362		21	1	4		4		4
36 Trade in building materials	7,217	2 783					1	4				
37 Trade in means of transport	6,742	3 060	73	16	7	1	15	104	5	4	9	4

## INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

**Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.**

[illegible]

**Point—** before state agency is separately shown in table below the total figure for each industry

## INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911-1921.

## INDUSTRIES.

Establishments employing 20 or more persons	All India 1921	II—Mines	III—Quar- ries	IV—Tex- tile and connected Industries	V—Lea- ther, etc Industries	VII—Metal Industries	VIII—Glass and earthen ware Indus- tries	IX—Indus- tries con- nected with chemical products	X—Food Industries	XI—Indus- tries of Dress	XII—Fur- niture Indus- tries	XIII—In- dustries con- nected with buildings	XV—Pro- duction, application and trans- mission of physical forces	XVI—In- dustries of luxury	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—Total Establishments	1921 1911	163 100	23 4	8 60	104 60	1 1	2 2	4 2	5 10	3	1 4	2 4	2 2	5 1	
(i) Directed by Government or local authorities	State, 18	State 1		State 0		State 2		State 1	State 2				State 2	State 4	
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies	21	1	2	12	1	1	1	2	1						
(iii) Owned by private persons	124	21	4	80		2	1	1	2	3	1	2			
(a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians	4	1	1	1		2									
(b) Indians	120	21	3	85			1	1	2	3	1	2			
(c) Others															
B.—Number of persons employed—															
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical	1921 1911	1,120 529	48 36	22 341	735 341	28 8	23 1	105 8	43 51	10	1 26	2 47	22 4	57 6	
(b) Skilled workmen	1921 1911	7,842 4,537	706 1,333	104 1,333	3,800 2,596	60 33	77 72	2,315 289	10 68	137	21 99	1 114	63 5	187 34	
(c) Unskilled labour	1921 1911	14,460 6,671	2,245 529	630 721	7,572 3,983	445 16	70 165	3,002 27	83 344	5 117	5 117	80 1,384	124 76	69 19	
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921 1911	621 527	721 434	688 723	540 723	174 174	921 192	1,270 185	924 185	179 179	301 301	771 640	210 210		
(ii) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults	1921 1911	236 105	170 111	131 134	143 134	69 69	82 84	735 33	12 33	12 33	47 410	35 35	42 13	363	

Details of  
ownership  
in 1911  
are not  
available





### Place of origin of Skilled Workmen (Details of Males and Females for certain Textile Industries).

Birth place	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT						REMARKS
	TOTAL.		COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACILITIES		COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1 In the Province	1,661	240	187		1,524	240	
(1) District of employment (Indore)	1,500	190	123		1,380	190	
(2) Other Districts	162	47	14		188	47	
2. Outside the Province	1,284	108	228		1 050	108	
Bombay Presidency	312	20	123		189	20	
Central Provinces	120	28	21		00	28	
Madras Presidency		1				1	
Punjab	16	3	1		15	3	
Rajputana	227	11	85		102	11	
United Provinces	460	104	30		429	104	
Baroda	4				4		
Delhi	11	5	1		10	5	
Gwallor	123	16	16		107	10	
Hyderabad	11	1	1		10	1	
Goa	1				1		
3 Outside India	2		1		1		
Afghanistan	1		1				
Baluchistan	1				1		

### Place of origin of Unskilled Labourers.

[illegible]

## INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE V(a).

Place of origin of Unskilled labourers (details of males and females for certain Textile Industries).

Birth-place	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS						REMARKS
	TOTAL		COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING ACTIVITIES		COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. In the Province	1,001	790	643	803	720	121	
(I) District of employment (Lahore)	1,215	883	817	665	808	108	
(II) Other Districts	183	72	56	48	112	23	
2. Outside the Province	2,354	1,896	1,636	896	1,113	526	
Bombay Presidency	1,866	886	723	688	872	90	
Central Provinces	120	80	80	26	100	14	
Punjab		1	1	1	7		
Rajputana	640	179	427	144	213	66	
United Provinces	417	23	86	20	200	43	
Bareda	6	--	2	--	4		
Dahol			--	2	0		
Gwalior	187	23	60	20	126	40	
Hyderabad	60	17	77	15	15	2	
3. Outside India	1			--	1		
Batavia	1				1	--	



## INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

Women and children.	PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.																REMARKS.
	Total number employed.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XV.	XVI.			
	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Adult women	1,000	130	87	600	19		8	219	8	16		7	3				
Children	1,000	120	28	600	1			473				8	3	7			
Males	801	73	15	334	7		2	334					3	7			
Females	800	54	11	60	7			943				2	--				

## INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

## Distribution of Power

Type of power	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.															REMARKS
	Total Establishments	II.	III.	IV.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XVI.			
1	2			4	7		9	10	1	12	13	14	15	1		
Steam	11			183				4				1		*Three figures include 2 establishments using both steam and oil.		
Oil	13		1					1					2			
Water												--				
Gas	1				1			--								
Electricity				1								2	1			
(a) Generated in the Province							--					2				
(1) Supplied from outside				1		2							1			

## **PART II—TABLES**



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## NOTE.

The figures in Table I, and onwards include the population of the two villages of Abhey-  
pur and Sheogarh which are held by Rajgarh State on Istamurari tenure from Gwalior. After  
the despatch of the Imperial Tables I—VI, the decision was received from the Agent to the  
Governor General to transfer the population of the villages from Central India to the Gwalior  
State. But as the making of the necessary alterations in the figures of Tables already sub-  
mitted would, at this stage, have been very inconvenient, a note is being made here and also  
in the Gwalior State Tables to the effect that adjustment will be made in the next Census. The  
figures for the above two villages are —

	1921			1911			1901		
	Per sons	Males	Fe males	Per sons	Males	Fe males	Per sons	Males	Fe males
Abhey-pur	79	25	13	38	18	20	} Separate figures not avail- able		
Sheogarh	220	110	101	237	123	114			
Total	258	144	114	275	141	134	207	109	98



# IMPERIAL TABLE I.

## Area, Houses and Population.

### Explanatory Note.

The figures in this table and the five succeeding ones relate to the Central India Agency, as a whole and the Political Charges as they stand at present. There has been a decrease of 25,839 square miles in this area and of 3,227,961 in the population (1,095,940 Males, 1,532,021 Females), as compared with the figures of 1911. This is due to the severance of the Gwalior State from the Agency. That State has, since March 1921, been placed in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the Resident at Gwalior being no longer subordinate to the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore. Consequently Gwalior State has become a separate unit for Census purposes.

The area and population of the places under British Administration in Central India Agency are as follows: their figures have been included in the table of the States in which they are situated —

Place	State	Area in square miles	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central India		65.44	63,816	30,404	27,411
Mhow Cantonment	Indore	5.7	51,757	19,218	12,519
Nagpur Cantonment	Chhindwār	0.1	7,141	4,191	3,071
Indore Residency	Indore	1.3	12,226	7,006	5,170
Sagar (Station)	Bhopal	1.70	10,183	6,620	4,113
Paundhar Agency Head quarters	Chhindwār	.95	717	420	288
Batna Agency Head quarters	Batna	0.14	246	178	108
Manpur (Bentley)		19.00	4,505	2,428	2,177

Population Statistics for States and other smaller areas will be found in Provincial Tables I and II.

TABLE I — AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Political Groups	Area in Sq. Miles	OTTUMBA DISTRICT										IN MILLION					
		Towns and Villages										Towns in Villages			Peasants		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Central India	81,821	81	21,796	2,329,775	194,886	1,174,877	2,967,979	839,334	8,446,169	2,968,963	294,849	2,774,293	2,968,963	254,855	8,871,778		
West—	29,829	22	11,875	79,742	196,737	876,008	2,036,417	601,320	2,686,787	2,094,793	217,231	1,879,622	2,094,793	184,868	1,997,795		
Madras	9,413	11	3,411	254,264	21,007	291,128	1,124,777	192,983	9,90,474	691,266	107,877	483,743	672,818	84,331	438,731		
Madras	9,041	12	4,373	231,289	26,473	184,907	871,237	99,537	871,700	691,266	107,877	483,743	672,818	84,331	438,731		
Madras	2,794	6	1,796	99,254	29,487	68,317	312,146	79,567	204,569	127,819	41,016	186,835	126,902	27,831	148,837		
Northern Madras	8,418	3	2,473	114,274	7,450	187,024	699,777	30,313	869,964	381,266	18,649	292,008	277,262	14,274	281,978		
East—	21,823	19	10,115	626,122	87,861	892,671	2,968,979	149,844	2,719,273	2,968,979	77,889	1,284,361	2,443,577	71,796	1,284,361		
Madras	14,706	7	4,025	246,122	14,907	222,108	1,421,021	82,319	1,503,374	819,363	37,020	733,613	222,949	51,529	704,731		
Madras	19,116	12	3,977	299,999	21,931	296,266	1,292,723	83,543	1,171,029	644,999	49,186	808,818	612,777	44,197	467,280		



TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881

Political Change	POPULATION				INCREASES (+) & DECREASES (-)				Net addition to population since 1881 (—)				BALANCE				TOTALS					
	1870	1880	1890	1900	1871-1880	1881-1890	1891-1900	1901-1910	1881-1900	1901-1920	1921-1940	1941-1950	1881-1900	1901-1920	1921-1940	1941-1950	1881-1950	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1950
	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1881-1900	1901-1920	1921-1940	1941-1950	1881-1950	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1950
San Red Hills—	5,087,000	6,130,010	6,025,797	—	-143,000	+ 887,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,087,000	6,130,010	6,025,797	—	5,087,000	6,130,010	6,025,797	—	—	—
Adm—	5,717,110	6,041,000	6,111,000	—	+ 223,890	+ 669,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,717,110	6,041,000	6,111,000	—	5,717,110	6,041,000	6,111,000	—	—	—
Indian	1,115,070	1,000,000	—	—	+ 184,770	+ 117,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,115,070	1,000,000	—	—	1,115,070	1,000,000	—	—	—	—
Trapped	971,000	1,015,000	1,000,000	—	-43,000	+ 33,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	971,000	1,015,000	1,000,000	—	971,000	1,015,000	1,000,000	—	—	—
Native	111,110	175,000	100,000	—	+ 63,890	+ 25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	111,110	175,000	100,000	—	111,110	175,000	100,000	—	—	—
Population Proper	6,947,000	6,960,000	6,940,000	—	+ 113,000	117,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,947,000	6,960,000	6,940,000	—	6,947,000	6,960,000	6,940,000	—	—	—
Adm—	1,041,000	2,041,000	1,111,000	—	-277,000	+ 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,041,000	2,041,000	1,111,000	—	1,041,000	2,041,000	1,111,000	—	—	—
San Carlos band	1,000,000	1,771,000	1,111,000	—	-111,000	+ 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000	1,771,000	1,111,000	—	1,000,000	1,771,000	1,111,000	—	—	—
San Carlos band	1,000,000	1,771,000	1,111,000	—	-111,000	+ 1,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000	1,771,000	1,111,000	—	1,000,000	1,771,000	1,111,000	—	—	—

## IMPERIAL TABLE III.

### Towns and Villages Classified by Population.

1. Where taken by the Revenue Survey, the Survey village has been taken as a Census village. It is where it is the residential village or group of houses, such as Blid Paris bearing a separate name. Small outlying hamlets have been treated as part of the main residential village to which they appertain.

2. Travellers and enumerators in trains have been shown separately in this table only. Elsewhere and for all other purposes they have been included in the population of the town or village in which the enumeration was carried out.

3. Persons enumerated within railway premises (other than those enumerated in trains) have been included in the village or town within the boundary of which such premises are situated.



TABLE III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Total number of inhabited towns and villages.	Population	Under 500.		500-1,000.		1,000-2,000.		2,000-5,000.		5,000-10,000.		10,000-20,000.		20,000-50,000.		50,000-100,000.		Zamanga-moot and District Railway population included.	
		Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Central India	21,811	8,997,223	18,206	8,110,181	1,817	2,307,801	813	630,507	155	316,723	23	155,808	10	120,746	4	187,508	1	92,001	8,847
	11,787	3,619,617	19,110	2,618,722	673	437,356	299	29,179	62	77,623	15	790,733	6	81,721	3	796,829	2	92,891	8,295
Malwa	3,223	1,113,377	2,094	83,448	223	215,923	80	101,290	21	8,126	8	31,008	3	22,006	1	31,727	1	80,701	187
	4,105	971,297	4,064	583,312	901	171,233	37	73,579	17	66,116	4	25,315	1	10,180	1	44,791	—	—	867
Maj	1,294	397,156	1,148	166,827	181	66,252	23	22,113	7	23,197	3	1,281	2	22,121	1	20,008	—	—	123
	2,116	20,797	2,223	318,576	190	125,402	29	81,223	10	31,312	4	26,223	1	16,011	—	—	—	—	1,019
Northern States	16,111	2,991,609	2,613	2,452,371	1,812	757,421	313	479,212	67	172,239	8	63,186	4	45,245	1	29,877	—	—	7,633
	8,113	1,075,023	1,029	812,505	696	400,748	113	196,763	24	67,148	3	20,899	—	—	1	26,877	—	—	931
Southern States	2,119	1,203,123	2,190	819,121	416	222,000	171	229,803	43	196,734	8	31,027	4	49,245	—	—	—	—	1,007

## IMPERIAL TABLE IV.

### Towns Classified by Population with Variation Since 1881.

The number of places treated as towns in 1911 was 77. Of these 28 belonging to the Gwalior State have been transferred with the Gwalior State from this Agency, leaving 49. Adding to this number two new towns, viz., Ajaigarh and Begamganj which are being treated as such for the first time in the present Census, the total number of towns for 1921 comes to 51.

Population of certain towns for 1891 and 1881 is not available.

TABLE IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY

Town.	State, District, etc.	Municipality suburbs, Canton- ments, etc.	Persons.				
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central India	—	—	830,854	810,798	618,023	618,023	476,851
Class II (\$5,000 to \$25,000).	—	—	81,831	61,957	80,636	82,834	78,400
1 Indore	Indore	—	81,831	61,957	80,636	81,931	73,400
Class III (\$2,000 to \$5,000).	—	—	187,811	180,853	173,001	186,839	123,711
2 Bhopal	Bhopal	—	45,824	50,201	77,023	70,338	85,400
3 More (Cantonment)	Indore	Cantonment	31,737	29,250	36,030	31,773	27,250
4 Raichur	Raichur	—	30,133	27,857	36,321	29,623	31,400
5 Rewa	Rewa	—	20,977	28,317	21,808	23,629	22,600
Class IV (10,000 to \$25,000).	—	—	123,768	121,183	167,823	187,786	136,900
6 Jaora	Jaora	—	17,131	18,034	23,811	21,814	18,900
7 Dhar	Dhar	—	18,011	7,472	17,792	18,430	18,320
8 Datta	Datta	—	13,221	17,229	24,971	27,864	23,311
9 Dewas (Senior and Junior)	Dewas	—	14,970	18,213	14,400	15,009	11,920
10 Tikamgarh	Orkha	—	14,400	18,483	14,400	17,610	18,311
11 Indore Cantonment	Indore	—	13,228	8,185	11,118	9,313	7,630
12 Khargone	Indore	—	10,610	8,023	7,611	9,167	10,311
13 Indore (Station)	Bhopal	—	10,183	7,741	11,753	11,121	10,311
14 Chhatargarh	Chhatargarh	—	10,113	10,413	10,629	12,837	12,411
15 Patna	Patna	—	10,103	10,736	11,218	14,793	14,611
Class V (5,000 to 10,000).	—	—	161,218	168,877	143,822	184,831	89,411
16 Maheshwar	Charkheri	—	9,812	9,879	11,718	13,708	13,111
17 Khandaghar	Khandaghar	—	8,782	9,161	9,779	9,361	11,400
18 B. B. B.	Burundi	—	8,251	7,379	8,277	8,634	8,311
19 B. B. B. (B. B. B.)	B. B. B.	—	7,905	7,182	7,471	8,771	8,311
20 B. B. B.	Indore	—	7,719	7,793	8,273	11,823	—
21 General	Indore	—	7,807	3,808	7,800	8,893	—
22 Khandaghar (Cantonment)	Chhatargarh	Cantonment	7,111	9,411	11,807	10,802	7,411
23 Mahilpur	Indore	—	7,093	8,020	8,641	8,203	8,900
24 Mahilpur	Mahilpur	—	6,813	7,091	8,944	8,457	6,411
25 Mahilpur	Indore	—	6,783	9,099	7,043	9,330	—
26 Sarangpur (Senior and Junior)	Dewas	—	6,438	7,199	8,229	8,196	7,111
27 Barwaha	Indore	—	6,318	7,181	8,091	8,039	—
28 Kanhar	Kanhar	—	6,117	7,411	8,296	7,963	7,311
29 K. B. B.	Dhar	—	6,277	8,215	8,402	8,346	8,211
30 Rajgarh	Rajgarh	—	6,218	8,295	8,299	8,291	8,211
31 B. B. B.	Dharwar	—	6,123	6,018	8,220	7,813	7,111
32 B. B. B.	Rajgarh	—	6,011	8,043	8,607	8,476	—
33 B. B. B.	Katamon	—	5,813	8,021	8,377	8,861	8,711
34 B. B. B.	Chhatargarh	—	5,734	4,743	8,453	4,419	—
35 Khatgarh	Khatgarh	—	5,390	8,91	8,121	8,491	—
36 Umara	B. B. B.	—	5,296	6,804	8,241	8,431	—
Class VI (under 5,000)	—	—	81,784	61,181	60,418	67,422	21,611
37 Tarana	Indore	—	4,997	5,143	4,199	5,146	—
38 Indragarh	Indore	—	4,846	4,918	4,822	4,879	—
39 Bhopal	Indore	—	4,631	5,119	4,879	6,426	—
40 B. B. B.	Nagpur	—	4,379	4,507	3,743	5,413	—
41 B. B. B.	Datta	—	4,313	3,854	3,543	4,499	7,311
42 B. B. B.	B. B. B.	—	3,923	4,311	3,213	5,113	4,811
43 B. B. B.	Aligarh	—	3,943	4,41	4,314	—	—
44 B. B. B.	Bhopal	—	3,771	4,014	3,713	—	—
45 B. B. B. (Tons)	Indore	—	3,803	4,341	4,169	5,104	8,211
46 Nagpur	Nagpur	—	3,294	4,879	3,71	3,837	—
47 B. B. B.	Bhopal	—	3,743	3,914	4,313	5,014	—
48 B. B. B.	Chhatargarh	—	3,807	3,313	4,41	3,41	—
49 B. B. B.	Indore	—	3,497	3,577	3,193	3,324	—
50 B. B. B.	Indore	—	2,843	4,41	4,31	4,299	8,711
51 B. B. B.	Indore	—	2,181	2,624	4,37	5,37	—





## IMPERIAL TABLE V.

### **Towns Arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.**

This table deals with the religious distribution of the population of each town. The number of places treated as towns is the same as that in Table IV.

The term "Others" includes 2 Agnostics, 1 Theosophist and 1 Sceptic.



# THE POPULATION BY RELIGION—continued.

JAIN			BUDDHIST			PARSI			MUSLIM			CHRISTIAN			JEW			AHMADIST			OTHERS.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2,579	1,270	1,309	10	6	4	821	429	418	142,675	74,879	67,796	6,598	4,359	2,239	25	16	10	3,009	1,006	1,403	4	4	
1,111	551	560	1	0	1	117	47	48	116,329	61,621	54,708	5,877	3,712	2,165	25	15	10	2,113	1,189	979	3	3	
2,272	1,153	1,119	8	4	4	655	311	314	42,835	21,857	20,978	4,481	3,070	1,494	17	10	7	231	112	89	2	2	
2,571	1,270	1,301	7	4	3	21	15	16	10,723	11,032	8,631	212	113	99	8	2	6	3	3				
127	67	60	1	1		273	151	210	8,771	4,783	3,988	353	2,071	1,116	4	4		48	27	21	2	2	
128	77	62				219	101	118	2,070	1,174	855	678	209	369				97	57	40			
						2	2		2,070	1,174	1,070	10	5	5	4	1		1	1				
474	231	243							2,410	1,101	1,419												
418	207	211				1	1		1,152	621	524	4	3	1				2	2				
677	337	340				1	1		2,470	1,221	1,249	15	6	7									
40	20	20							1,162	624	537	7	4	3				50	22	28			
184	91	93					7		1,171	723	650	2	1	1									
21	10	8				1	1		852	444	398	4	2	1									
2,071	1,070	1,001							1,190	673	622												
1,107	551	556				44	28	16	40,245	21,708	18,939	365	108	167				307	173	134			
479	230	249				24	17	7	17,111	10,000	12,020	234	119	115				36	30	1			
127	60	67				16	9	7	2,070	1,164	811	114	60	40				227	110	108			
71	40	31							1,278	621	657							1		1			
21	20	18							1,409	702	607	12	8	4									
63	20	43							800	479	416							18	10	8			
31	21	10							1,053	624	529	1		1				22	6	16			
99	60	40							814	423	391												
46	20	26							709	388	371												
6	3	3							1,311	686	629	1		1									
76	38	39				4	2	2	1,118	589	629	2	1	1									
28	16	22							1,269	693	576	1	1					1	1				
16	10	8							761	391	370							2	2				
5,233	2,704	2,529	2	2		91	51	40	21,020	12,855	12,005	775	395	380	7	4	3	531	262	209	1	1	
231	161	102				2	2		4,131	2,160	1,976	10	11	8				16	12	4			
81	43	28							7,016	1,329	1,287							10	6	0			
1,126	602	524				8	5	3	8,786	4,426	4,360	12	8	7	3	2	1	63	39	24			
3,101	1,600	1,501	2	2		81	44	37	7,073	4,038	3,035	735	376	359	4	2	2	213	135	78			
204	223	171							1,173	601	572	9	3	6				21	12	12			
282	143	139							541	301	236							200	118	82	1	1	



TABLE V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIAL

Political Charge and State.	Town, Municipality, Police, Customhouse, etc.	POPULATION.			MILES.			AREA.			RAILROAD.			RIVER.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Land.	Water.	Total.	Land.	Water.	Total.	Land.	Water.	Total.	Land.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Southern States —		30,813	18,889	11,924	61,818	36,823	24,907	86	47	40				23	0	
Dear State	Other	6,941	8,332	7,896	11,874	6,304	3,960	47	28	21				0	4	
	Katol	6,177	3,117	3,860	8,867	1,868	3,976	--	--	--						
Barren	Barren	6,891	4,119	4,576	8,863	2,671	3,684	43	21	27			--	0	5	
Hid—		17,921	17,270	17,790	115,861	62,111	47,345	23	21	11			--	23	27	
Bogaloch—		61,793	27,130	36,823	43,110	21,606	31,130	1	1					30	13	
Brea State	Brea	21,977	11,221	9,732	16,866	6,924	7,863	--	--					12	0	
	Salem (Bogaloch- water).	7,891	4,394	3,721	6,067	3,122	3,063						--		4	
	Conner's	4,304	2,671	2,641	3,677	1,807	1,779		--							
	Conner's	4,304	2,671	2,641	3,677	1,807	1,779									
Mead	Conner's	839	2,132	2,304	2,721	1,866	1,861									
	Hayes	6,396	1,618	1,646	2,398	1,309	1,573						--			
Ma-har	Ma-har	6,863	2,118	2,467	6,821	2,774	2,777	1	1					7	1	
Bogaloch—		66,883	66,606	66,127	71,940	36,823	47,120	21	29	11			--	29	30	
Conner's	Conner's	6,891	7,364	6,726	16,866	6,921	820							1	1	
Dale	Dale	11,321	7,899	7,612	11,717	4,579	6,146						--			
	Bogaloch	4,313	2,314	2,673	2,623	1,963	1,820	--					--			
Santher	Santher	6,417	2,118	2,876	2,666	2,979	3,171			--			--			
Pease	Pease	16,194	8,114	4,366	8,224	4,894	6,736		--					19	19	
Charleston State	Charleston	6,841	4,221	4,760	7,176	3,623	3,344	--								
Albany's	Albany's	6,841	1,30	1,719	8,244	1,006	1,120						--			
Waver	Waver	4,121	2,114	2,179	6,861	2,644	2,126							0	0	
Bogaloch	Charleston	16,194	8,114	8,114	6,821	4,871	4,973		--	--	--	--	--			
	Charleston	7,111	4,114	4,026	6,711	2,671	2,112	7	0				--	4	4	
	Charleston	1,714	2,366	2,366	4,579	2,000	2,110						--	--	--	
	Charleston	2,971	2,771	2,368	2,547	1,800	1,888		--				--			



TABLE VI --RELIGION

Foldest Charge.	POPULATION.			REVENUE			ANGL.			METHOD.			PRESB.			LUTH.	
	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Central India	8,977,863	8,988,862	8,928,861	8,918,129	8,988,836	8,941,194	880	294	626	73	27	46	867	626	862	64,871	83,883
Wash.	8,811,817	8,894,818	8,821,816	8,811,813	8,861,860	8,778,792	408	237	640	78	27	41	787	674	811	22,864	17,698
Indiana	1,121,877	867,835	812,812	864,857	818,843	877,794	823	183	188	63	23	41	413	288	371	11,894	6,880
Illinois	971,867	644,863	667,865	882,866	657,868	864,816	83	66	87				186	111	66	8,842	8,790
Missouri	883,134	137,843	136,118	874,848	111,868	161,868	83	86	13	7	4	8	83	23	11	8,816	6,861
Southern States.	860,739	801,861	817,868	820,874	187,843	863,861	111	86	12				866	66	14	8,863	8,086
East.	8,861,816	1,871,867	1,811,817	8,861,817	1,871,868	1,863,831	63	27	86				79	41	19	21,867	6,861
England	1,628,823	818,863	818,860	1,861,879	777,838	781,868	8	4	4				86	23	19	786	664
Scotland	1,868,823	626,866	611,877	1,861,838	623,866	867,738	14	23	22				81	22	9	11,878	8,737

Foldest Charge.	METHOD.			LUTH.			METHOD.			PRESB.			ANGL.			OTHER.	
	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.	Females.	Percent.	Males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Central India	18	6	6	863	671	679	811,869	171,867	186,191	8,868	8,866	8,868	86	27	28	866	678
Wash.	1	6	6	811	611	66	811,817	111,817	111,817	8,813	8,813	8,813	83	17	11	811,863	17,811
Indiana	8			793	839	873	91,871	61,863	61,877	8,864	8,817	1,867	17	16	7	17,867	11,867
Illinois				78	66	81	91,711	61,868	61,823	677	826	197	6	1	1	86,869	84,711
Missouri	8	8		119	61	61	61,863	91,813	86,816	1,867	613	678	7	4	8	81,816	11,873
Southern States.				61	23	17	87,81	11,836	11,836	1,863	613	701	8	8		811,863	111,816
East.				19			11,816	6,811	81,816	1,811	111	817				8,816	84,861
England				6	87	196	11,861	11,861	11,861	864	113	61				86,113	1,816
Scotland				13			11,866	81,816	81,816	811	6,811	113				11,873	8,816

## IMPERIAL TABLE VII.

### **Age, Sex and Civil Condition.**

This Table is divided, as in 1911, into two parts. Part A shews the distribution for the Agency as a whole of the total Population of each Religion by Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part B shews the distribution for the two Natural Divisions of the total Population and of each Religion by Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

The distribution by Political Charge from this Table onwards has been omitted as in 1911.

TABLE VII.—AGE SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

[illegible]

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART A—AGENCY SUMMARY—continued

AGE AND RELIGION	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>BRAHMO</b>	72	27	45	36	10	26	29	16	13	7	1	6
0-1												
1-2	2	1	1	2	1	1						
2-3	1		1	1		1						
3-4	2	1	1	2	1	1						
4-5	1		1	1		1						
<b>Total 0-5</b>	6	2	4	6	2	4						
5-10	16	4	12	16	4	12						
10-15	7	1	6	6	1	5	1		1			
15-20	10	4	6	3	1	2	0	3	3	1		1
20-25	3	3					3	3				
25-30	11	5	6	3	1	2	0	3	3	2	1	1
30-35												
35-40	4	3	1	1	1		3	2	1			
40-45	2	1	1				2	1	1			
45-50	3	2	1	1		1	3	2	1			1
50-55	1		1							1		1
55-60												
60-65	1	1					1	1				
65-70	3		3				3		3			
70 and over	3	1	2				1	1		2		2
<b>SIKH</b>	827	525	302	340	230	110	418	205	153	69	30	39
0-1	21	12	9	21	12	9						
1-2	11	7	4	11	7	4						
2-3	21	9	12	21	9	12						
3-4	16	3	12	16	3	12						
4-5	18	6	12	17	6	11				1		1
<b>Total 0-5</b>	86	37	49	85	37	48				1		1
5-10	60	20	39	87	49	38	2	1	1			
10-15	71	46	25	53	37	16	18	0	9			
15-20	79	51	28	46	41	5	33	10	23			
20-25	91	60	25	33	31	2	59	36	23	2	2	
25-30	84	53	31	17	17		58	33	25	9	3	6
30-35												
35-40	95	58	37	12	12		74	41	38	9	5	4
40-45	65	45	20	3	3		51	30	18	8	6	2
45-50	61	40	21	1		1	46	35	11	14	5	9
50-55	25	20	5		1		21	17	4	3	2	1
55-60	33	26	7				24	23	1	9	3	6
60-65												
65-70	18	13	5				15	10	5	3	3	
70 and over	18	14	4	2	2		11	11		6	1	4
	1	1					1	1				
	6	2	6				2	2		6		6
<b>JAIN</b>	44,431	23,223	21,208	17,410	11,341	6,069	18,690	9,347	9,343	8,331	2,535	5,786
0-1	961	470	482	957	478	479	4	1	3			
1-2	781	381	400	775	380	395	0	1	5			
2-3	956	454	482	915	444	471	21	10	11			
3-4	1,040	510	521	993	479	514	43	38	5	4	2	2
4-5	938	457	481	911	445	466	20	9	11	7	3	4
<b>Total 0-5</b>	4,656	2,290	2,366	4,551	2,226	2,325	94	59	35	11	5	6
5-10	5,118	2,536	2,582	4,918	2,483	2,435	176	40	130	24	7	17
10-15	4,703	2,758	2,035	3,625	2,510	1,015	1,160	202	964	72	10	56
15-20	3,697	1,961	1,636	1,392	1,320	72	2,091	624	1,437	144	17	127
20-25	3,816	1,973	1,843	830	789	41	2,643	1,099	1,544	334	85	240
25-30	3,852	2,097	1,755	651	616	35	2,728	1,340	1,388	473	141	332
30-35												
35-40	4,027	2,070	1,957	477	448	29	2,750	1,404	1,352	794	218	576
40-45	2,046	1,608	1,338	290	285	14	1,931	1,104	827	716	219	497
45-50	3,385	1,717	1,668	202	243	40	1,900	1,147	753	1,193	327	866
50-55	1,891	1,078	813	129	123	6	895	677	318	767	278	489
55-60	2,563	1,286	1,277	144	132	12	1,036	722	314	1,383	432	951
60-65												
65-70	910	516	394	43	38	5	387	292	95	480	186	294
70 and over	1,647	768	881	97	83	14	404	333	81	1,080	300	786
	699	306	393	16	13	3	228	152	70	965	141	224
	651	291	360	37	32	5	125	96	29	489	163	326







TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART B—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS

**CENTRAL INDIA EAST**

AGE AND SEX	POPULATION			UNEMPLOYED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	8,000,000	1,070,000	1,030,737	1,120,000	800,000	877,000	1,000,000	800,000	700,000	800,000	100,000	800,000
0-1	50,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
1-2	40,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
2-3	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
3-4	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
4-5	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
5-6	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
6-7	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
7-8	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
8-9	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
9-10	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
10-11	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
11-12	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
12-13	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
13-14	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
14-15	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
15-16	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
16-17	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
17-18	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
18-19	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
19-20	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
20-21	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
21-22	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
22-23	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
23-24	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
24-25	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
25-26	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
26-27	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
27-28	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
28-29	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
29-30	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
30-31	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
31-32	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
32-33	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
33-34	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
34-35	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
35-36	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
36-37	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
37-38	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
38-39	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
39-40	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
40-41	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
41-42	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
42-43	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
43-44	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
44-45	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
45-46	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
46-47	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
47-48	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
48-49	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
49-50	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
50-51	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
51-52	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
52-53	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
53-54	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
54-55	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
55-56	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
56-57	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
57-58	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
58-59	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
59-60	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
60-61	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
61-62	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
62-63	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
63-64	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
64-65	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
65-66	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
66-67	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
67-68	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
68-69	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
69-70	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
70 and over	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
TOTAL	8,000,000	1,070,000	1,030,737	1,120,000	800,000	877,000	1,000,000	800,000	700,000	800,000	100,000	800,000
0-1	50,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
1-2	40,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
2-3	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
3-4	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
4-5	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
5-6	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
6-7	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
7-8	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
8-9	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
9-10	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
10-11	10,000	20,000	20,000									

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

**CENTRAL INDIA EAST—continued**

AGE AND RELIGION	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SIKH	70	51	19	22	16	6	41	31	10	7	4	3
0-1	4	3	2	4	2	2						
1-2	1	1		1	1							
2-3	3	3		3	3							
3-4	1		1	1		1						
4-5	3	1	2	2	1	1				1		1
Total 0-5	12	7	5	11	7	4				1		1
5-10	7	6	2	7	6	2						
10-15	7	7		2	2		5	5				
15-20	4	2	2				4	2	2			
20-25	0	0		2	2		4	4				
25-30	7	4	3				0	8	3	1	1	
30-35	8	4	4				0	3	3	2	1	1
35-40	4	3	1				3	2	1	1	1	
40-45	0	5	1				0	5	1			
45-50												
50-55	4	3	1				2	2		2	1	1
55-60												
60-65	4	4					4	4				
65-70	1	1					1	1				
70 and over												
JAIN	12,067	6,161	5,906	4,638	3,007	1,631	5,200	2,554	2,646	2,229	600	1,629
0-1	245	125	120	244	125	119	1		1			
1-2	206	95	111	203	95	108	3		3			
2-3	201	130	131	256	123	123	5	2	3			
3-4	307	144	103	302	142	160	5	2	3			
4-5	293	140	144	285	144	141	7	4	3	1	1	
Total 0-5	1,313	643	600	1,200	634	656	21	8	13	1	1	
5-10	1,524	753	771	1,410	736	693	96	16	80	9	1	8
10-15	1,313	741	572	867	656	212	415	81	334	31	5	26
15-20	967	533	434	842	314	23	577	215	362	48	4	44
20-25	978	517	461	188	178	10	699	312	387	91	27	64
25-30	1,058	546	512	158	161	7	769	353	416	131	42	89
30-35	1,057	535	522	113	104	9	735	385	350	209	46	163
35-40	788	400	388	70	76	8	515	277	238	194	47	147
40-45	894	430	458	79	64	15	491	291	200	324	51	243
45-50	618	292	33	38	38		270	161	89	210	73	187
50-55	646	295	351	21	18	3	281	163	98	344	94	250
55-60	260	141	119	8	8		110	75	35	142	58	84
60-65	464	201	263	21	17	4	165	120	35	289	64	224
65-70	110	58	62	5	5		33	32	1	72	21	51
70 and over	178	70	108	10	9	1	33	25	8	165	36	99
PARSI	19	9	10	10	4	6	8	5	3	1		1
0-1												
1-2												
2-3												
3-4												
4-5												
Total 0-5												
5-10	3	1	2	3	1	2						
10-15	0	4	2	5	3	2						
15-20	2		2	2		2	1	1				
20-25												
25-30	1		1				1		1			
30-35	1		1							1		1
35-40												
40-45	4	2	2				4	2	2			
45-50	1	1					1	1				
50-55												
55-60	1	1					1	1				
60-65												
65-70												
70 and over												





TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION    PART B—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA WEST—contd.

[illegible]

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS

CENTRAL INDIA WEST—*contd*

AGE AND RELIGION	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PALESI	831	462	469	465	223	237	594	209	185	73	25	47
0-1	17	8	8	13	5	8						
1-2	13	6	7	13	6	7						
2-3	17	3	10	13	3	10						
3-4	15	3	12	12	3	12						
4-5	12	6	6	12	6	6						
Total 0-5	66	23	43	66	23	43						
5-10	92	54	38	91	54	37	1		1			
10-15	90	52	38	83	51	32	2	2				
15-20	68	37	31	67	34	33	10	3	7	1		1
20-25	77	32	45	52	27	25	21	4	17	1	1	
25-30	50	35	15	40	26	14	39	0	20	2		2
30-35	52	43	46	32	18	10	52	23	21	5	2	3
35-40	52	43	39	14	8	6	64	35	29	4	4	4
40-45	70	42	34	8	6	2	61	35	26	7	1	6
45-50	57	34	23	5	4	1	42	27	15	10	3	7
50-55	56	30	26	5	3	2	43	21	10	8	3	5
55-60												
60-65	31	16	13	2			26	16	10	6	2	3
65-70	33	23	10	1	2		21	15	6	10	0	4
70 and over	19	11	8	1	1	1	8	7	1	10	4	6
	15	8	7	1	1		5	4	1	0	3	6
MUSLIMAN	251,874	132,517	119,357	105,258	62,277	43,000	116,515	60,232	56,283	30,073	10,008	20,085
0-1	6,404	3,220	3,185	6,379	3,213	3,166	31	15	16	4	1	3
1-2	5,117	2,401	2,716	5,065	2,467	2,600	50	23	27	2	1	1
2-3	6,574	3,082	3,492	6,258	3,056	3,202	99	31	77	8	5	3
3-4	6,402	3,088	3,314	6,339	3,246	3,094	171	39	95	8	3	5
4-5	6,375	3,089	3,286	6,229	3,027	3,202	133	60	73	13	1	11
Total 0-5	30,752	14,679	16,073	30,271	14,509	15,762	416	158	259	35	12	23
5-10	24,270	17,117	17,153	22,767	16,696	16,065	1,357	381	974	128	40	88
10-15	27,864	15,456	12,408	22,379	14,185	8,194	5,222	1,162	4,060	523	70	144
15-20	18,067	9,074	8,993	18,062	7,937	1,163	9,477	2,774	6,699	382	168	210
20-25	22,163	11,364	10,804	4,936	4,518	478	16,221	6,437	9,781	951	400	542
25-30	22,517	11,616	10,901	2,705	2,369	316	18,210	8,639	9,680	1,693	718	876
30-35	24,210	12,704	11,506	1,546	1,210	336	19,867	10,310	9,558	2,797	1,175	1,622
35-40	14,500	8,544	6,256	663	515	118	11,903	7,081	4,822	2,234	918	1,316
40-45	18,707	9,851	8,916	650	443	216	17,443	8,909	5,433	4,605	1,400	3,265
45-50	8,251	5,081	3,170	241	195	46	6,617	4,042	1,605	2,303	844	1,510
50-55	12,510	6,654	5,856	336	222	114	7,009	5,054	1,955	5,165	1,873	3,787
55-60												
60-65	3,244	1,955	1,289	85	61	24	1,671	1,435	430	1,288	450	820
65-70	8,545	4,347	4,198	105	126	60	3,601	2,899	662	4,699	1,222	3,467
70 and over	1,055	1,051	614	48	34	14	781	678	103	836	330	497
	4,254	2,091	2,169	173	97	76	1,567	1,145	215	2,724	862	1,672
CHRISTIAN	8,943	4,084	3,059	5,222	3,360	1,860	2,560	1,491	1,009	321	127	194
0-1	212	110	102	210	109	101	1		1	1	1	
1-2	206	103	98	205	107	98	1					
2-3	180	89	100	183	89	99		1		1		1
3-4	211	103	108	210	103	107	1		1			
4-5	220	120	100	217	119	98	3	1	2			
Total 0-5	1,038	530	508	1,030	527	503	6	3	4	2	1	1
5-10	1,010	527	513	1,025	522	503	12	2	10	3	3	
10-15	717	382	335	693	376	318	21	5	10	3	2	1
15-20	767	382	185	671	354	117	91	26	65	5	2	3
20-25	1,430	1,069	361	1,116	968	148	308	99	209	6	2	4
25-30	1,015	484	531	378	225	163	601	216	360	33	14	10
30-35	720	513	217	139	110	29	552	781	160	30	20	10
35-40	516	303	123	71	39	32	412	637	76	33	17	10
40-45	286	187	99	23	12	21	209	103	40	44	12	32
45-50	179	118	61	25	13	12	121	92	29	33	18	20
50-55	142	89	53	17	10	7	83	67	16	42	12	30
55-60												
60-65	54	34	20	7	1	6	33	27	6	14	6	8
65-70	73	35	38	11	5	6	25	21	4	37	12	25
70 and over	23	17	11	1	1	1	10	0	1	13	8	5
	23	17	11	1	1		13	13		14	3	11

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART B—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

CENTRAL INDIA WEST—concl'd

[illegible]

## IMPERIAL TABLE VIII.

### Education by Religion and Age.

This Table, like Table VII, is divided into two parts. Part A shows the extent of literacy in the Agency as a whole amongst the total population for each religion returned, Part B gives details for the two Natural Divisions, for the total population and for each religion.

The number of persons literate in English has also been shown. The number of such persons appear both in the column "Literate" and in the column "Literate in English". The latter must, therefore, be left out of account in calculating the literate number of persons.

The figures in the body of the table refer to Christians of all races. Statistics for Indian Christians and others are noted below —

AGE PERIOD	TOTAL		LITERATE		ILLITERATE		LITERATE IN ENGLISH	
	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males.	Females
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIAN CHRISTIANS								
TOTAL	2,674	2,403	1,160	806	1,514	1,597	671	352
0—10	914	879	42	134	872	745	12	14
10—15	336	256	216	145	120	111	18	35
15—20	152	153	86	89	66	64	53	67
20 and over	1,272	1,115	816	438	456	677	588	236
OTHER CHRISTIANS								
TOTAL	3,022	983	2,880	854	142	109	2,617	642
0—10	261	230	170	153	91	77	111	103
10—15	83	113	62	106	21	7	28	48
15—20	460	48	458	45	2	3	456	33
20 and over	2,218	572	2,190	550	28	22	2,022	458



TABLE VIII—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART A.—AGE-SEX SUMMARY

**CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY**

[illegible]

TABLE VIII—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY (EAST)

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Persons	Males	Females
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	2,938,408	1,472,669	1,435,737	57,703	54,048	2,755	2,850,703	1,417,721	1,432,982	3,223	3,051	172
0—10	800,030	394,545	406,385	2,057	1,830	218	798,873	392,706	406,167	69	58	11
10—15	359,047	203,668	166,279	6,353	6,028	325	353,594	197,640	165,954	306	289	17
15—20	248,107	141,807	106,300	9,913	6,519	394	241,194	135,288	105,906	477	403	14
20 and over	1,439,422	732,649	750,773	42,380	40,562	1,818	1,447,042	692,087	754,955	2,371	2,241	130
HINDU	2,765,517	1,399,928	1,365,591	50,693	48,478	2,217	2,714,824	1,351,450	1,363,374	2,170	2,126	44
0—10	701,413	375,452	385,901	1,701	1,624	167	759,022	373,828	385,794	25	22	3
10—15	352,819	194,213	168,606	5,028	5,378	250	347,191	188,835	168,356	250	250	9
15—20	236,536	135,275	101,261	6,179	5,854	325	230,357	129,421	100,936	396	391	5
20 and over	1,414,749	691,986	710,763	37,095	35,620	1,475	1,377,054	659,300	718,258	1,490	1,403	27
ARYA	63	37	26	24	18	6	39	19	20	7	7	
0—10	14	11	3				14	11	3			
10—15	9	3	6	3	2	1	6	1	6	1	1	
15—20	4		4	1		1	3		3			
20 and over	36	23	13	20	16	4	16	7	9	6	6	
SIKH'	70	51	19	23	18	10	42	33	9	10	5	5
0—10	19	12	7	3		3	16	12	4			
10—15	7	7	4	4	4		3	3				
15—20	4	2	2	2		2	2	2		2		2
20 and over	40	30	10	19	14	5	21	16	5	8	5	3
JAIN	12,067	6,161	5,906	1,988	1,907	81	10,079	4,254	5,825	17	17	
0—10	2,836	1,396	1,440	42	36	6	2,794	1,360	1,434			
10—15	1,313	741	572	215	200	15	1,098	541	557	1	1	
15—20	967	533	434	223	211	12	744	322	422	2	2	
20 and over	6,951	3,491	3,460	1,508	1,400	48	6,443	2,631	3,412	14	14	
PARSI	19	9	10	13	8	5	6	1	5	8	5	3
0—10	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10—15	6	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	
15—20	2		2	1		1	1	1	1	1		1
20 and over	8	4	4	6	4	2	2		2	5	3	2
MUSALMAN	79,648	40,810	38,836	4,199	3,926	273	75,447	36,884	38,563	355	354	1
0—10	20,627	10,267	10,660	174	143	31	20,453	10,124	10,620	7	7	
10—15	9,318	5,221	4,097	463	423	40	8,855	4,798	4,057	28	28	
15—20	9,347	5,548	2,809	468	426	42	8,889	3,122	2,767	45	45	
20 and over	43,044	21,774	21,270	3,064	2,934	160	39,950	18,840	21,110	275	274	1
CHRISTIAN	1,018	712	307	737	576	161	282	136	146	655	538	119
0—10	206	118	88	45	35	10	161	83	78	30	28	8
10—15	71	37	34	35	17	18	36	20	16	16	8	8
15—20	40	20	16	37	26	11	9	4	5	31	25	6
20 and over	696	527	169	620	498	122	76	29	47	572	476	97
ANIMIST	50,004	24,962	25,042	20	18	2	49,984	24,944	25,040			
0—10	15,512	7,238	8,224				15,512	7,238	8,224			
10—15	6,404	3,442	2,962	1	1		6,403	3,441	2,962			
15—20	4,181	2,419	1,772	2	2		4,180	2,417	1,772			
20 and over	23,897	11,813	12,084	17	15	2	23,880	11,798	12,082			
OTHERS	1	1		1	1					1	1	
0—10												
10—15												
15—20												
20 and over	1	1		1	1					1	1	

TABLE VIII.—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY (WEST)

RELIGION AND AGE	POPULATION									LITERATE BY EDUCATION		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			DISTRICT			LITERATE BY EDUCATION		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	2,996,817	1,606,292	1,390,525	121,343	118,284	12,316	2,226,574	1,274,888	1,078,686	79,738	12,842	1,880
0-10	279,19	138,344	140,845	2,43	2,65	1,78	27,86	13,93	13,93	219	98	17
11-20	268,22	134,114	134,108	15,176	15,176	1,783	251,044	126,908	124,136	1,190	113	171
21-30	27,378	13,689	13,689	15,176	15,176	1,783	12,193	6,096	6,097	1,190	113	171
31 and over	41,77	20,888	20,889	95,488	95,488	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	1,190	113	171
HINDU	2,444,882	1,388,908	1,055,974	98,128	97,306	7,822	2,346,754	1,277,982	1,068,772	8,118	12,842	1,880
0-10	279,19	138,344	140,845	2,43	2,65	1,78	27,86	13,93	13,93	219	98	17
11-20	268,22	134,114	134,108	15,176	15,176	1,783	251,044	126,908	124,136	1,190	113	171
21-30	27,378	13,689	13,689	15,176	15,176	1,783	12,193	6,096	6,097	1,190	113	171
31 and over	41,77	20,888	20,889	95,488	95,488	11,111	11,111	11,111	11,111	1,190	113	171
AR	408	204	204	223	111	112	223	111	112	77	77	2
0-10	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	77	77	2
11-20	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	77	77	2
21-30	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	77	77	2
31 and over	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	77	77	2
RAJASTHANI	72	36	36	47	24	23	72	36	36	24	11	11
0-10	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	77	77	2
11-20	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	77	77	2
21-30	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	77	77	2
31 and over	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	77	77	2
TEG	727	363	364	288	144	144	439	219	220	68	68	2
0-10	134	67	67	13	6	6	134	67	67	77	77	2
11-20	134	67	67	13	6	6	134	67	67	77	77	2
21-30	134	67	67	13	6	6	134	67	67	77	77	2
31 and over	134	67	67	13	6	6	134	67	67	77	77	2
PAI	22,224	11,112	11,112	18,771	9,385	9,386	3,453	3,453	3,453	222	222	27
0-10	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
11-20	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
21-30	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
31 and over	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
UDHIST	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	1	1	1
0-10	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	1	1	1
11-20	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	1	1	1
21-30	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	1	1	1
31 and over	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	1	1	1
ARAI	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
0-10	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
11-20	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
21-30	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
31 and over	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
MC ALAN	22,224	11,112	11,112	18,771	9,385	9,386	3,453	3,453	3,453	222	222	27
0-10	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
11-20	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
21-30	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
31 and over	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
CHHITILA	2,222	1,111	1,111	2,222	1,111	1,111	2,222	1,111	1,111	2,222	2,222	27
0-10	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
11-20	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
21-30	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
31 and over	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
W	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	22	27
0-10	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	22	27
11-20	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	22	27
21-30	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	22	27
31 and over	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	22	27
LAKE	22,224	11,112	11,112	18,771	9,385	9,386	3,453	3,453	3,453	222	222	27
0-10	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
11-20	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
21-30	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
31 and over	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	111	111	222	222	27
CHHITILA	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	27
0-10	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	27
11-20	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	27
21-30	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	27
31 and over	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	27

## IMPERIAL TABLE IX.

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### **Education by Selected Caste, Tribe or Race.**

This table repeats the information given in Table VIII in respect of Education, with this difference, that, whereas in that table the population is distributed by age and religion, it is here arranged according to the Caste or Tribe. Moreover, in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, while this table refers only to selected castes and tribes. The other castes and tribes have been left out of account altogether.



TABLE IX—EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—concluded

LITERATE IN ENGLISH

POPULATION

ILLITERATE.

Caste, Tribe or Race	Locality	TOTAL.										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
		PERSONS					LITERATE.					PERSONS			
		Males		Females		Persons	Males		Females		Persons	Males		Females	
		4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bundela Panwar	Bundelkhand	7,300	4,011	3,370	343	320	23	7,017	3,601	3,358	24	24			
Chauhan	Bundelkhand	24,307	12,898	11,400	984	835	120	23,413	12,013	11,370	40	40			
Dhandera	Bundelkhand	2,909	1,879	1,030	122	118	4	1,757	1,461	1,320	0	0			
Dikhit	Bundelkhand	1,401	1,011	480	85	80	6	1,406	1,031	475	1	1			
Gharwar	Bundelkhand	3,611	1,883	1,728	233	202	31	3,378	1,681	1,697	17	17			
Gharwar	Malwa	14,270	7,468	6,812	149	135	14	14,121	7,323	6,798	3	3			
Gharwar	Bundelkhand and Malwa	8,557	2,845	2,712	221	212	6	6,539	2,633	2,703	4	4			
Kachhwaha	General	3,417	1,797	1,620	176	161	25	3,241	1,616	1,625					
Kichhi	Malwa	1,767	1,004	703	72	63	9	1,005	641	754	5	5			
Parhar, Maratha	Central India, East	16,185	8,450	7,735	1,184	1,023	161	15,001	7,427	7,574	23	23			
Panwar, Rajput	Malwa	14,110	7,410	6,700	518	482	36	13,601	6,928	6,673	24	24			
Rohor	Malwa and Central India, East	22,283	11,318	10,015	921	800	115	21,312	10,542	10,800	78	78			
Sengar	Malwa	6,109	4,759	4,460	239	206	33	5,000	4,533	4,427	0	0			
Sindia	Malwa	4,627	2,341	2,280	210	180	33	4,408	2,155	2,253	10	10			
Solanki	Malwa	10,770	5,240	5,240	384	326	58	10,393	5,204	5,101	17	17			
Tonwar	Malwa	2,705	1,431	1,274	147	141	6	2,568	1,290	1,268	8	8			
Sondhia	Malwa	52,883	26,997	25,880	116	115	1	52,767	26,882	25,885	2	2			
Jatin	Malwa	31,740	16,464	15,285	9,248	8,340	902	22,501	8,118	14,383	320	307			
Oswal	Malwa and Bundelkhand	20,080	10,561	9,628	6,398	5,800	538	13,601	4,701	8,900	245	234			
Patel	Malwa	11,040	6,903	5,757	2,850	2,646	304	8,810	3,357	5,453	75	73			
Antimist	Malwa	376,381	187,931	188,450	143	135	8	376,238	187,790	188,442	3	3			
Bhil	Hilly Tracts	298,832	144,864	143,978	124	118	6	298,708	144,730	143,972	3	3			
Bhilla	Hilly Tracts	585	359	359	3	2	1	582	254	358					
Gond	Bundelkhand	86,964	42,861	44,113	10	15	1	86,948	42,836	44,112					
Masabman	Central India, East	231,757	121,683	110,074	18,047	16,391	1,650	213,710	105,292	108,418	1,007	1,645			
Behna	General	20,370	10,584	9,852	287	260	18	20,080	10,255	9,834	4	4			
Pathan	General	88,511	4,835	40,876	6,755	6,100	609	78,776	38,439	40,307	630	507			
Syad	General	21,744	15,087	9,637	3,010	2,598	423	18,725	13,431	15,294	408	440			
Shikhi	General	103,120	54,437	40,680	8,000	7,300	610	96,120	47,077	49,043	605	686			

TABLE IX  
EDUCATION



## IMPERIAL TABLE X.

### Language.

This Table shows the number of persons speaking the dialects of the Agency as a whole

Sir George Grierson's Scheme has been followed in classifying the various dialects. In the case of dialect names not found in Sir George's Index classification has been made on the basis of the last Census report or local information.



TABLE X—LANGUAGE.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.			LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<b>CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY</b>	5,997,922	3,068,962	2,928,960	<b>CENTRAL PRAKASH</b>	41	33	8
<i>Languages proper to Central India</i>	5,821,042	2,926,442	2,812,890	Gadwal	41	33	8
<b>INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY</b>	4,428,536	2,279,180	2,149,356	<b>EASTERN HYIND</b>	62,337	31,328	31,009
<b>EASTERN HYIND</b>	1,309,234	662,267	647,967	Awaḍi (including Purbī)	82,900	33,081	49,819
Begelāḥāḥ	1,309,234	662,267	647,967	Chhatṭargāḥ	487	247	240
<b>GUJARATI</b>	493,777	248,000	245,776	<b>GUJARATI</b>	66,822	32,046	34,776
Khi Dāḥḥ	493,777	248,000	245,776	Gujarati	84,428	37,763	46,665
Khagori	1,430	732	700	Kakṭiyawāḍi	2,304	1,243	1,061
Khāḥ	212,103	107,822	104,281	<b>KASHMIRI</b>	36	8	28
Khāl	137,008	68,577	68,431	<b>LARWA</b>	422	211	211
Dangari	187	180	7	Māḥāḥ	416	212	204
Mogṭā (Bārī)	1,478	737	741	Prabawāḥ	8	8	—
Parāḥ	291	145	146	<b>MARATHI</b>	82,038	37,318	44,720
Kathari	78,796	38,222	40,574	Pravāḥ	17	8	9
Wagah	1,432	730	702	Qaḥḥ	186	120	66
<b>RAJASTHANI</b>	1,872,844	890,157	882,687	Kakṭi	804	312	492
Bārjari	22,726	12,822	10,787	Māḥāḥ	82,222	38,802	43,420
Kakṭiyawāḍi	91	47	44	<b>KASHMIRI</b>	12,001	6,278	5,723
Māḥ	1,230,318	604,780	596,538	<b>KASHMIRI P. KASHI (Wagah)</b>	222	158	64
Nimāḥ	271,182	136,882	134,300	<b>ORIS</b>	81	28	53
Qaḥḥ (Qaḥḥāḥ)	17,722	9,216	8,506	<b>PANJABI</b>	2,862	2,030	832
Qaḥḥāḥ	178,818	91,441	87,377	Jangṭ	14	14	—
<b>WESTERN HYIND</b>	1,796,491	917,747	878,744	Karṭṭ	137	82	55
Khāḥ	451	268	183	Panjab	2,722	1,851	871
Khāḥāḥ	1,227,882	624,300	603,582	<b>RAJASTHANI</b>	82,227	41,722	40,505
Khāl	117,621	62,822	64,801	Almāḥ	89	54	35
Khāḥāḥ	27,872	14,160	13,712	Almāḥ	161	84	77
Jalwari	820	374	446	Gujarati	212	121	91
Kakṭiyawāḍi	222	94	128	Karṭṭ	752	410	342
Oris	282,268	144,063	138,205	Jalwari	6,872	4,800	2,072
<b>DRAVIDIAN FAMILY</b>	246,122	118,436	127,686	Karṭṭ	74,227	41,222	33,005
<b>GUJAR</b>	246,122	118,436	127,686	Māḥ	7,222	4,054	3,168
<b>UNCLAIMED GYPSY LANGUAGE</b>	1,860	872	988	Māḥ	2,800	1,417	1,383
<b>KALASHI</b>	854	426	428	Shikṭiyawāḍi	226	148	78
<b>KAASHI</b>	723	322	401	Thāḥ	222	124	98
<i>Languages not proper to Central India</i>	811,8	344,847	315,430	<b>WESTERN HYIND</b>	16,821	8,824	7,997
<b>INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY</b>	802,128	411,117	391,011	Braj Bhaḥḥ (including Amberḥ)	9,801	4,820	4,981
<b>BALUCHI</b>	22	22	10	Māḥ	6,700	3,742	2,958
Palaḥ	8	8	—	Karṭṭ	216	210	6
Māḥ	87	17	10	Panjab	81	82	32
<b>PANJABI</b>	666	322	344	Kakṭiyawāḍi	26	19	7
<b>PUNJABI</b>	626	416	210	<b>SARAWATI</b>	1	—	1
<b>PUNJABI</b>	66	34	32	<b>SARAWATI</b>	1,849	1,003	846
Khāl	32	15	17	Karṭṭ	226	843	61
Khagori	18	12	6	Shikṭi	1,222	728	494
Māḥ	22	6	16	<b>DRAVIDIAN FAMILY</b>	2,104	1,247	1,257
				<b>CANADIAN</b>	174	157	17
				<b>MALA ALAN</b>	1	1	—
				<b>T. W.</b>	1,759	909	850
				<b>THAN</b>	1,146	662	484

TABLE X—LANGUAGE—*concl'd*

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

LANGUAGE.	POPULATION			LANGUAGE.	POPULATION		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	.						
TIBETO CHINESE FAMILY	3	3		SEMITIC FAMILY	109	84	25
BURMESE	1	1		ARABIC	108	83	25
MOULAI (Mei Thei)	2	2		HEBREW	1	1	
AUSTRO ASIATIC FAMILY	5,184	3,249	1,935				
KURKU	5,184	3,249	1,935	MONGOLIAN FAMILY	15	12	3
Kurku	5,117	3,212	1,905	CHINESE	9	7	2
Nahali	67	37	30	JAPANESE	6	5	1
UNCLASSIFIED GYPSY LANGUAGES	257	131	126				
GARODI	7	1	0	European Languages	4,082	3,085	997
NATI	30	10	20				
SANDELA	110	61	49	INDO EUROPEAN FAMILY	4,082	3,085	997
BEIDARI	110	59	51	ENGLISH	4,004	3,050	954
Asiatic Languages	190	142	48	FRENCH	33	7	26
INDO EUROPEAN FAMILY	66	46	20	GERMAN	4		4
ARMENIAN	1		1	GREEK	1	1	
PERSIA.	65	46	19	PORTUGUESE	40	27	13

## APPENDIX TO TABLE X.

1 The following dialects have been included in Baghelkhandi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Barwe	122	63	60 Ajaigarh 116, Rewa 7
(2) Gakhra	483	186	337 Rewa 48, Maktar 2, Behawal 431.
(3) Jabalpur	41	36	2 AH in Rewa.

2. The following dialects have been included in Bhill —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Barail (Barw)	23,42	12,023	11,188 AH in Indore.
(2) Charnal	677	437	440 Dhar 108, Jabhon 302, Darwadi 378, Salwan 31.
(3) Charni	87	28	21 Jabhon 36, Akrajpur 21.
(4) Pabadi	75	71	4 Indore 40, Rewa 18, Chhatarpur 2, Nagod 2, Dewas R. R. 2, Dewas J. B. 6, Jaura 7. AH in Indore.
(5) Dhamdi	2	2	—

3 The following dialect has been included in Bhilali —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Padi	1,619	834	783 AH in Jabhon

4 The following dialect has been included in Wagadi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Esari	679	312	367 Jabhon 417 Indore 178, Dhar 78, Darwadi 6.

5 The following dialects have been included in Banjari —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Larnal	1,801	833	828 Rewa 2, Indore 2, Salwan 29, Jabhon 1,648.
(2) Balai	12	7	5 AH in Salwan.
(3) Kaki	183	82	110 AH in Akrajpur

6. The following dialects have been included in Malvi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bhopali	83	28	67 Indore 62, Rewa 2.
(2) Behawal	26	—	20 AH in Rewa.
(3) Ramgadi	123,402	68,203	64,100 Indore 94,072, Bhopali 112, Nar-singhpur 20, Dhar 962, Jabhon 703, Akrajpur 30, Dewas R. R. 1,773, Dewas J. B. 1,382, Jaura 214, Ratlam 212, Bhawan 21,900.
(4) Rajwari	36	19	11 AH in Bhopali.
(5) Dhamdi	7	7	— AH in Jabhon.
(6) Deodadi	9	6	3 Ratlam 2, Salwan 6.
(7) Badi	73	37	25 Ratlam 21, Salwan 23, Salwan 10.
(8) Bhaynadi	123	63	60 AH in Salwan.

7 The following dialects have been included in Nimadi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Dharadi	1	1	— AH in Dhar
(2) Farnadi	11	11	— AH in Dhar.
(3) Garri	10	—	10 AH in Dhar

8. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bhopali	21,178	11,231	9,847 Panna 577, Charkhari 12,440, Ajaigarh 1,071, Chhatarpur 8,570.
(2) Dauli	124	124	— AH in Panna.

9 The following dialect has been included in Hindi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Kargari	208	123	83 Indore 20, Rewa 1, Rewa J. B. 1.

APPENDIX TO TABLE X—*contd*

10 The following dialect has been included in Hindostani —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Khadi	6,403	3,148	3,255	Dhar 3,838, Jhabua 380, Alirajpur 2,099, Jobat 2, Kathiwar 42, Mathwar 31, Ratanmal 5

11 The following dialect has been included in Urdu —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Musalmani	3,330	1,884	1,446	Indore 3,264 Dhar 66

12 The following dialect has been included in Gondi —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Gondwani	3,591	1,664	1,927	All in Indore

13 The following dialects have been included in Pashto —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Kabuli	41	40	1	Rewa 19 Indore 20, Piploda 1, Dhar 1
(2) Afgani	16	13	3	Indore 13, Dewas J B 3
(3) Pathani	23	17	6	Indore 14, Dewas J B 9
(4) Vilayati	12	5	7	All in Indore

14 The following dialects have been included in Bhojpuri —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Bhojpuri	1	1		All in Chhatarpur
(2) Banarasi	3	3		All in Rewa.
(3) Gorakhpuri	11	9	2	All in Pawa.

15 The following dialect has been included in Garhwali —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Tehri	7	7		All in Piploda

16 The following dialects have been included in Awadhi —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Baiswari	58	25	33	All in Rewa.
(2) Gangapuri	206	105	101	Samthar 1, Ajaigarh 3, Chhatarpur 6, Bundelkhand Minor States 2, Rewa 16, Nagod 40, Maihar 1, Sohawal 99, Indore 29
(3) Mirzapuri	3,117	1,397	1,720	Maihar 11, Ajaigarh 2, Sarila 1, Rewa 3,103
(4) Pardesi	278	172	206	All in Indore.
(5) Sarjupari	4	4		All in Rewa.
(6) Shekhai	51	19	32	All in Khaniadhana.
(7) Uttarakhandi	4	4		All in Rewa.
(8) Uttari	41	10	31	All in Rewa.

17 The following dialects have been included in Gujarati —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Deogadi	1	1		In Jhabua
(2) Ghachi	34	15	19	All in Jhabua.

18 The following dialect has been included in Peshawari —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Peshori	2	2		All in Dewas J B.

19 The following dialect has been included in Berar —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Berari	17	8	9	Indore 15 Dhar 2

APPENDIX TO TABLE X—*contd*

20 The following dialects have been included in Konkani —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Kozai	28	4	84 Bhopal 2, Indore 30.
(2) Kumbhi	430	230	200 All in Indore.

21 The following dialects have been included in Marathi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Deccani	1,383	1,037	346 Rewa 1, Indore 1,304, Dhar 23, Jabalpur 23, Bhopal 21.
(2) Maharashtrai	8	4	1 All in Rewa.

22. The following dialect has been included in Panjabi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Garrawiki	29	14	15 Datta 1, Indore 17, Dhar 8, Jabalpur 8, Meerpur 1.

23. The following dialects have been included in Jalpuri —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Rajpuri	1	1	— In Chhatargarh
(2) Falsipuri	1	—	1 In Rewa.
(4) Dhundari	128	92	46 Indore 128, Dewas J. B. 1, Dhar 8.

24 The following dialect has been included in Marwari —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Jodhpuri	1	—	1 In Rewa.

25 The following dialect has been included in Mewari —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Udaypuri	1	1	— In Rewa.

26. The following dialects have been included in Braj Bhakha —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bakarnai	345	184	161 Bhopal 67, Harisinghpur 254, Dewas J. B. 4.
(2) Bharsipuri	788	419	347 Indore 48, Dewas R. B. 86, Dewas J. B. 8, Ratlam 60, Jaora 470, Ballia 92.

27 The following dialect has been included in Harani —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Doshi	270	223	47 All in Indore.

28 The following dialect has been included in Kananji —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Chavpuri	168	102	4 Indore 162, Rewa 4.

29 The following dialect has been included in Sindhi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Baki	3	8	— All in Indore.

30 The following dialects have been included in Tamil —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) David	8	7	1 Kanthar 1, Rewa 2, Indore 4.
(2) Madurai	34	22	12 India 2, Panna 2, Chhatargarh 2, Rewa 30, Malhar 2.
(3) Sumpuri	1,513	879	634 Indore 544, Dewas R. B. 94, Dewas J. B. 86, Jaora 92, Ratlam 23, Putanma 16, Ballia 21, Pipoda 1, Dha 215, Jabalpur 24, Barwani 52, Bhopal 4, Harisinghpur 18.

31 The following dialect has been included in Telugu —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Telugudi	2	—	2 All in Jaora.

32. The following dialect has been included in Persian —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Ford	20	20	10 All in Barwani.

## IMPERIAL TABLE XI.

### **Birthplace.**

This Table is divided into two parts Part A contains the statistics of birthplace for the Agency as a whole and Part B gives similar information for the principal States in the Agency

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

[illegible]

TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE PART A—AGENCY SUMMARY—*concl'd*

Birthplace	Persons	Males	Females.	Birthplace	Persons	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<i>British Districts</i>	708	496	213	(C) Born in Europe.	2,828	2,458	370
Bengal	040	640	300	United Kingdom	2,773	2,440	333
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	045	647	298	England and Wales	2,648	2,345	303
(ii) <i>States</i>	4	2	3	Ireland	69	45	14
Madras	523	320	104	Scotland	66	60	16
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	498	309	189	Belgium	1	1	23
(ii) <i>States</i>	25	20	5	France	43	15	5
Mysore State	51	30	21	Germany	5		
Hyderabad State	2,697	1,450	1,247	Greece	1	1	
Baluchistan	158	131	27	Italy	1	1	
Burma	66	22	44	Malta	1		1
				Portugal	1		1
				Switzerland	1		1
				Turkey in Europe	1		1
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements.	241	149	92				
Portuguese Settlement	223	136	92	(D) Africa.	9	8	1
French Settlement	13	13		Egypt	9	8	1
(d) India, Unspecified	138	60	78				
(B) Born in other Asiatic countries.	488	354	132	(E) America.	72	28	44
Afghanistan	108	130	20	Canada	54	19	35
Arabia	45	22	23	West Indies	1	1	
Ceylon	15	6	9	Unspecified	17	8	9
China	11	9	2				
Japan	2		2				
Turkey in Asia (Mesopotamia)	7	3	4	(F) Australasia.	11	7	4
Nepal	191	150	41	Australia	3	2	1
Persia	45	23	22	Java	8	5	3
Siam	-	2					



TABLE XI  
CENTRAL INDIA

Description.	Popula- tion.	Persons Enrolled in				
		Indus.	Mysor.	Kann.	Orissa.	Decc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CENTRAL INDIA.</b>	8,867,822	1,122,277	608,688	1,408,884	234,948	108,869
<b>A.—Born in India.</b>	8,867,822	1,122,277	608,688	1,408,884	234,948	108,869
<b>L.—Within Central India.</b>	8,867,822	943,891	524,373	1,277,834	211,361	102,196
(a) States.	8,867,822	943,891	524,373	1,277,834	211,361	102,196
1. Ajmer	75,888					
2. Alwar	94,758					
3. Banswa	12,877	4,823				
4. Baran	1,084					
5. Baran	175,86	11,914				
6. Baran	848,884	8,978				
7. Baran	125,111	17				
8. Baran	883					
9. Baran	108,861					
10. Baran	167,726	225				
11. Baran	128,884	943				
12. Baran	11,881	11,881				
13. Baran	188,823	12,884				
14. Baran	237,814	87,884				
15. Baran	78,884	1,884				
16. Baran	188,873	1,883				
17. Baran	78,884	884				
18. Baran	88,889	1,887				
19. Baran	87,883					
20. Baran	225,888					
21. Baran	84,888					
22. Baran	87,884	118				
23. Baran	87,884					
24. Baran	278,812	178				
25. Baran	128,799	111				
26. Baran	108,848	22				
27. Baran	78,884	2,228				
28. Baran	1,884,884	884				
29. Baran	84,883	883				
30. Baran	84,888	71				
31. Baran	88,884					
32. Baran	22,783	721				
33. Baran	22,778					
34. Baran	884	728				
(b) British District.	8,812	812				
1. Mysore	8,812	812				
<b>B.—Provinces and States in India beyond Central India.</b>	844,894	198,188	11,783	11,813	11,878	26,871
<b>C.—Provinces and States adjacent to Central India.</b>	824,878	198,188	11,783	11,813	11,878	26,871
1. Gwalior	1,478	18,884	18,884	18,884	18,884	18,884
2. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,478	18,884	18,884	18,884	18,884	18,884
(a) British District	1,478	18,884	18,884	18,884	18,884	18,884
(b) States	1,478	18,884	18,884	18,884	18,884	18,884
3. United Provinces and Berar (British Districts)	81,781	22,818	22,818	22,818	22,818	22,818
(a) British District (including Jharkhand)	81,781	22,818	22,818	22,818	22,818	22,818
(b) States	81,781	22,818	22,818	22,818	22,818	22,818
4. Meer-Sarwar	2,881	1,881	1,881	1,881	1,881	1,881
5. Rajputana States	84,888	41,888	41,888	41,888	41,888	41,888
(a) Born in other Provinces and States in India	1,888	878	1,881	858	88	284
1. Rawal	1,711	1,888	88			
2. Dohi	1,884	81	178	171		
3. Panch	8,888	8,888	888	888		
(b) British District	8,888	8,888	888	888		
(c) States	8,888	8,888	888	888		
4. Kutch	88	88	88	88		
5. North-West Frontier Province	88	88	88	88		
6. Baluchistan	88	88	88	88		
7. Sindh and Orissa (British Districts)	88	88	88	88		
8. Mysore	88	88	88	88		
(a) British District	88	88	88	88		
(b) States	88	88	88	88		
9. Madras	88	88	88	88		
(a) British District	88	88	88	88		
(b) States	88	88	88	88		
10. Mysore State	88	88	88	88		
11. Hyderabad State	88	88	88	88		
12. British District (including Jharkhand)	88	88	88	88		
13. Portuguese Settlement (Daman)	88	88	88	88		
India, Unincorporated	111					
<b>D.—Born in other Asiatic Countries.</b>	888	111	88	87	7	8
<b>E.—Born in Europe.</b>	1,888	2,877	88	88	8	
<b>F.—Born in Africa.</b>	8	8				
<b>G.—Born in America.</b>	78	18	8			
<b>H.—Born in Australia.</b>	11	8	8			

## —BIRTHPLACE. PART B—BY PRINCIPAL STATES.

## AGENCY

## PERSONS ENUMERATED IN

Dhar	Dewas, B. B. and J. B.	Jaura	Ratlam	Panna	Charkhari	Ajalgarh	Biljawa	Chhatarpur	Rajgarh.	Narsingh garh
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
230,333	144,003	85,778	85,489	197,600	123,405	84,790	111,723	166,549	114,972	101,428
230,301	143,991	85,744	85,314	197,587	123,404	84,785	111,721	166,088	114,965	101,425
194,498	119,097	73,807	72,605	189,483	106,423	81,526	109,501	157,164	105,853	92,175
194,245	119,029	73,807	72,600	189,483	106,423	81,526	109,501	157,164	105,853	92,175
10 628		2	2	3,552	1,414	65,491	536	789		2
					1			22		
				86	55	128				
1,422	21		6						7	
255	988	73	80	5	2	1	2	16	2,057	2,888
1				4,838	2,184	723	97,104	5,247		6
20	25		10					1		
3				1,184	94,787	2,009	1,368	3,114		4
5				2,793	4,900	1,958	3,577	144,448		
37	14	1	1	27	31	2	32	12	4	65
626	97,853	2,006	148					12	37	1,342
150,616	651	144	1,273	2				12	705	21
20,014	12,862	3,204	1,266	2					6	1,477
428	2,839	65,183	2,343		6			94	720	10
7,746	22	32	466					2	0	1
197			2							
5	158	2	1						1,559	1,670
10	4	190	38	250	2	215	9	10		1
1	10			607	698	938	107	789		2
58	1,583	2	9	734	12	1,313	25	16		
16	2			1,298	1,182	27	2,350	527	6,636	74,038
14			2	171,942	1,640	8,378	4,370	1,097	7	12
17	1,030	3	23		2			3	2	1
3,277	296	1,449	64,020	1,403	115	254	14	48	93,998	0,638
41	16	11	12						10	23
2,769	58	407	2,082						6	2
	115				5	1		2		63
					72	4		15		2
124	583	980	186	760	7	85	2	1	3	2
0		109								
253	68		5							
253	68		5							
35,803	24,894	11,937	12,709	8,104	16,976	3,259	2,220	8,904	9,112	9,200
35,312	24,456	11,764	12,463	8,033	16,968	3,241	2,216	8,326	8,911	9,118
21,355	18,341	7,044	4,031	18	30	12	20	164	5,518	0,378
1,593	560	385	620	2,434	16,845	2,666	884	7,353	285	367
1,588	560	318	611	2,434	16,840	2,657	883	7,353	285	362
6		67	9		6	9	1			5
2,038	410	42	134	5,513	70	542	1,292	642	68	93
3,986	984	223	1,050	74		3		58	30	45
3,782	875	200	796	73		1		68	23	39
204	109	23	254	1		2			7	6
260	136	189	204					17	33	12
6,030	4,020	3,871	5,464	14	17	18	14	92	2,037	2,233
491	438	173	306	51	8	18	10	578	201	72
192	112	19	54		1	4		2	12	6
18	23	28	22	1			1	10	8	10
140	100	67	74	19		9	0	532	2	40
91	103	56	73	15		9	6	526	43	24
65	3	11	1	1				6	9	16
4				2						
2	28	18	6				3	3		4
	2	3	4	1	0	4		1		
19	2	2	25	7		1		15		
19	2	2	26	7		1		15		
0	5	3	33	9				2		
0	6	3	25	9				2		
2		1	2	6				2		
62	142	25	41	6				3		
3	10	8		6				4	4	2
2					1					
5	2	1	45					4		1
									125	
26	12	29	89	8		5	2		6	1
2			41	5	1			469	1	
3			35							
1		5						12		

TABLE VII—INMIGRATION, PART I—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Age	PARTIALLY REPORTED						DEAR MORTA						BIRTH						DEATH					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Central India	1,418	6,805	7,251	828	419	235	1,749	1,099	699	18,637	4,099	5,100	919	647	502									
0-1	41	23	18	—	—	—	6	—	4	23	21	14	—	—	—									
1-2	42	24	18	1	—	—	5	3	2	23	20	15	1	1	—									
2-3	64	40	24	1	1	—	8	7	1	63	22	23	—	—	—									
3-4	73	44	29	2	1	1	11	10	1	64	23	25	1	—	1									
4-5	115	81	61	9	5	4	17	11	6	119	66	81	—	—	—									
5-6	263	213	150	13	7	6	47	32	11	307	174	199	9	1	1									
6-7	898	474	231	61	22	10	182	104	79	542	322	290	12	6	6									
7-8	839	511	237	49	27	23	225	159	99	642	316	279	22	12	10									
8-9	617	390	227	70	47	23	187	102	44	390	228	152	20	12	8									
9-10	645	395	227	89	61	28	180	95	82	419	211	180	27	25	12									
10-11	712	425	237	92	67	—	122	84	45	483	215	231	34	22	16									
11-12	1,008	647	319	100	80	40	180	111	69	673	296	277	111	72	23									
12-13	829	412	217	82	53	27	101	61	37	590	257	223	64	64	20									
13-14	1,216	696	356	79	42	25	116	92	51	914	429	315	180	125	45									
14-15	777	392	244	81	34	17	67	48	21	587	221	216	92	62	20									
15-16	1,415	627	318	66	24	22	118	69	59	1,129	437	606	146	87	29									
16-17	627	276	231	24	19	4	42	25	17	512	192	320	45	36	9									
17-18	1,392	626	1,304	42	14	21	117	62	62	1,062	562	1,069	85	66	22									
18-19	827	218	212	7	1	6	29	18	8	467	196	746	12	10	3									
19 and over	1,323	694	829	27	8	19	82	49	21	1,203	527	606	28	20										

Korea—Part II—Distribution by Political Groups—data not published.

TABLE XII-A--INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Serial No	Caste, Tribe or Race	POPULATION DEALT WITH						INSANE.						DEAF-MUTES.						BLIND						LEPERS					
		Total			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males		
		Total			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	CENTRAL INDIA	2,240,108	1,142,349	1,104,759	285	109	116	651	413	238	3,637	1,656	2,631	302	212	90															
2	Alma	6,238	3,210	3,028	2		2																								
3	Bania	84,090	44,202	40,308	20	14	12	41	27	17	12	101	118	20	13	7															
4	Agarwal	20,787	11,311	9,476	11	7	4	17	10	7	63	26	27	7	4	3															
5	Chakrabarti	15,030	7,858	7,172	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
6	Kanungo	0,505	3,539	3,037	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
7	Kanungo	14,376	7,178	7,254	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
8	Kanungo	5,161	2,307	2,864	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
9	Kanungo	9,017	4,913	4,104	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2															
10	Kanungo	3,837	1,860	1,977	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
11	Kanungo	10,207	5,353	4,854	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2															
12	Kanungo	20,370	10,524	9,842	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
13	Kanungo	14,785	7,050	7,050	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3															
14	Kanungo	40,305	25,755	23,805	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7															
15	Kanungo	160,300	83,903	83,905	0	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30															
16	Kanungo	301,837	108,571	103,313	48		18	120	70	41	040	232	304	41	32	0															
17	Kanungo	11,219	5,903	5,309	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
18	Kanungo	40,400	27,001	22,340	3	4	4	17	15	2	132	72	70	11	7	1															
19	Kanungo	71,821	36,643	35,973	6	8	8	23	17	2	102	73	70	11	7	1															
20	Kanungo	238,970	113,191	115,071	30	20	20	70	43	27	274	135	130	11	11	22															
21	Kanungo	9,640	5,060	4,580	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2															
22	Kanungo	1,371	812	763	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
23	Kanungo	448,490	221,782	223,708	20	10	10	105	07	38	847	341	303	61	30	22															
24	Kanungo	5,370	1,107	1,003	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
25	Kanungo	7,100	3,513	3,603	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
26	Kanungo	160,522	80,110	80,412	10	5	5	23	15	1	177	73	70	11	7	1															
27	Kanungo	73,372	30,317	30,025	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
28	Kanungo	8,507	4,203	4,211	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
29	Kanungo	7,747	1,082	1,065	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
30	Kanungo	18,121	9,220	8,901	5	3	3	32	22	10	124	53	50	10	7	1															
31	Kanungo	157,243	70,161	69,882	18	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9															
32	Kanungo	27,700	13,451	13,381	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2															
33	Kanungo	17,831	9,411	9,381	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3															
34	Kanungo	29,256	14,737	14,680	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
35	Kanungo	85,511	43,636	43,670	23	11	12	20	13	19	176	83	83	11	11	10															
36	Kanungo	103,041	57,253	57,264	20	11	12	20	13	19	176	83	83	11	11	10															
37	Kanungo	25,923	11,217	11,244	7	2	2	7	2	2	21	11	10	1	1	1															
38	Kanungo	40,1	5,10	5,50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
39	Kanungo	2,597	1,298	1,199	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2															
40	Kanungo	2,900	1,379	1,350	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
41	Kanungo	1,491	1,011	1,001	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
42	Kanungo	1,611	1,553	1,525	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
43	Kanungo	11,210	7,455	6,512	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
44	Kanungo	5,307	2,811	2,712	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
45	Kanungo	3,417	1,797	1,705	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
46	Kanungo	16,155	8,400	7,735	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
47	Kanungo	160	92	85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
48	Kanungo	11,119	7,410	6,709	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
49	Kanungo	6,63	11,314	10,915	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
50	Kanungo	9,139	4,329	4,460	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
51	Kanungo	1,617	2,311	2,156	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
52	Kanungo	10,779	5,350	5,119	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
53	Kanungo	2,703	1,274	1,274	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
54	Kanungo	3,413	1,718	1,605	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1															
55	Kanungo	21,713	12,037	11,605	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4															
56	Kanungo	104,154	51,437	40,649	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10															
57	Kanungo	32,483	20,007	20,007	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10															
58	Kanungo	120,043	61,369	58,659	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13															



TABLE XII-B—INFIRMITIES BY BIRTHPLACE—*concl'd*

Birthplace.	POPULATION AFFLICTED				INFANTS.			DEAF MUTES.				BLIND.				LAPERS.			
	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
1																			
Gallana	03	53	40	1	1		16	10	5	60	23	32	17	14		3			
Sambhar	87	40	47	2	2		14	12	2	70	25	46	1	1		1			
Badia	18	12	18	1	1		11	1	5	41	5	11	7	6		1			
Silman	71	38	33	0	7		8	0	2	27	8	10				2			
Bolawal	35	14	21																
Manpur (British)	2	1	1							2	1								
OWAYTOR	096	211	425				47	28	10	505	130	375	40	36		13			
Dhila	28	7	27				1			27	6	21							
Chit Gualior	82	29	63				4	2	1	27	20	48							
Handpur	26	4	22				1			23	9	21							
Shajapur	21	7	14				3	2		13	5	13							
Tiffinia	19	6	13				1	1		2	2	10							
Unspecified	460	158	302				38	23	15	357	93	262	4	3		1			
UNITED PROVINCES	511	108	313				60	31	20	402	110	280	25	12		13			
Allahabad	17	12	5				5	1	4	10	9	1							
Banda	67	21	43				11	0	6	45	14	31	4	2		2			
Cannore	20	8	12				3	3	2	14	6	6				2			
Hamirpur	109	28	61				9	3	0	98	23	73	1	1		1			
Jalau	35	8	27				3	3		23	3	25	1	1		1			
Jhansi	175	37	138				17	10	10	144	23	121	13	0		0			
Other Districts	58	31	37				0	2		65	35	27	3	1		0			
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND DEHR	331	150	201				38	21	17	277	107	170	15	0		0			
Dumek	11	7	8				1		1	10	3	7							
Handpur	61	17	36				11	7	4	64	34	30	5	4		1			
Indrapore	40	17	23				9	7	2	31	10	21							
Narainpur	24	11	17				1			21	13	9	1						
Naur	23	32	60				6	5	1	76	18	58				2			
Shajapur	34	19	35				0	1	6	45	10	32	1	3		1			
Other Districts	41	19	22				2	4	3	30	14	16	3	2		1			
POMBAY PRESIDENCY	115	70	75				10	0	10	93	45	53	12	8		4			
British Districts	132	63	69				17	8	0	80	40	40	11	8		0			
Bhambayelly	3	1	2				3			3	1	2				1			
Khandah	24	37	13				8	2	1	41	10	28	6	5		1			
Jauch Mahala	33	15	31				9	4	5	11	6	7	2	2		1			
Other Districts	41	23	18				2	2	3	29	17	12	2	1		1			
Quater	13	7	6				2	1	1	0	5	1	1			1			
RAJPUTANA STATES	18	9	9				1	1	1	13	0	7				7			
Bikaner	201	131	160				34	20	11	214	89	120	20	13		1			
Bharatpur	16	6	9				5	3	2	0	3	4				1			
Jaipur	56	26	30				9	0	3	42	10	26	2	1		1			
Jauch	19	6	13				1	0	3	15	4	11	2	1		1			
Mewar (Jodhpur)	30	9	21				5	2	3	22	5	17	3	3		1			
Mewar (Udaipur)	50	37	41				7	2	1	64	25	39	3	3		1			
Jauch	27	20	27				4	2	1	18	14	9	2	2		1			
Jauch	15	12	11				2	2	3	12	9	10	3	2		2			
Other States	41	18	23				3	3	3	28	13	13	4	2		2			
BARODA	0	5	1				1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2		1			
DELHI	0	1	1				1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1		1			
PUNJAB	10	8	1				1	1	1	0	4	2	1	1		1			
INDIA	2	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			
MADRAS	2	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			
HYDRABAD	10	5	3				1	1	1	7	1	3	1	1		1			



## IMPERIAL TABLE XIII.

### **Caste, Tribe or Race.**

This Table deals with the Castes and Tribes of Hindus, Jains, Animists and Musalmans for the Agency as a whole

The figures for Christians are omitted from this Table as they are specially dealt with in Tables XV and XVI. The figures for Aryas, Brahmos, Sikhs, Parsis, Jews and others are also omitted

All castes numbering 10,000 and above, as also the castes which have been selected for Tables IX, XII, XIV and XXI, have been shown separately in this Table. The remaining castes have been shown as "Others". Some castes whose proper affiliation was uncertain and cases which did not return any real caste name have been grouped under the head "Unspecified" and included in "Others". All animistic Tribes returned have been shown, while in the case of the Musalmans, some of the more important occupational groups have been shown in addition to their four racial divisions



TABLE XIII—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Sl. No.	Caste.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Sl. No.	Caste.	Persons.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA									
1	Wade	5,214,736	5,214,736	5,214,736	50	Mandla	17,364	8,671	8,693
2	Abbe	221,823	117,067	104,755	51	Mandla (Mandya)	22,124	1,064	11,000
3	Am	2,000	2,000	2,000	52	Mand	20,796	14,787	12,900
4	Am	22,541	11,541	11,000	53	Mand	2,525	2,116	1,002
5	Am	20,491	12,000	12,001	54	Mand (Kharwa)	20,000	12,001	12,000
6	Am	22,140	14,010	14,131	55	Mand	20,776	12,000	12,000
7	Am	179,479	10,000	10,000	56	Mand	17,777	1,111	1,111
8	Am	22,022	10,000	10,000	57	Mand	204,263	204,263	127,000
9	Am	20,197	11,31	9,470	58	Mand	22,001	11,001	11,000
10	Am	11,000	200	100	59	Mand	12,001	1,001	1,000
11	Am	2,000	2,000	2,000	60	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
12	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
13	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
14	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
15	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	64	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
16	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
17	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
18	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
19	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
20	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
21	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
22	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
23	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
24	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
25	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
26	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
27	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
28	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
29	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
30	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
31	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
32	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
33	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
34	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
35	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
36	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
37	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	86	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
38	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
39	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
40	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	89	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
41	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
42	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
43	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	92	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
44	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	93	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
45	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	94	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
46	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
47	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
48	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
49	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	98	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
50	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000
51	Am	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	Mand	1,000	1,000	1,000

**CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY**

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## IMPERIAL TABLE XIV.

### **Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, Etc.**

This Table, like Table IX, deals not with the whole population but with certain Selected Castes for the Agency as a whole, which are considered of local importance

TABLE XIV—CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE

## CENTRAL INDIA

CAPA, TYPE OR RACE.	Locality	Sex.	Population under 15.	DETAILED							Total.
				TOTAL	0-5.	5-11.	11-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25 & over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CENTRAL INDIA											
Male		Male	1,136,947	226,286	130,113	77,546	36,261	25,204	24,272	15,971	226,286
		Female	1,136,947	226,286	130,113	77,546	36,261	25,204	24,272	15,971	226,286
AFYA	Male	Male	2,720	1,226	686	367	46	171	222	17	1,226
		Female	2,720	1,226	686	367	46	171	222	17	1,226
BAXIA	Male	Male	41,206	17,001	4,967	3,902	2,613	1,306	1,202	1,094	17,001
		Female	41,206	17,001	4,967	3,902	2,613	1,306	1,202	1,094	17,001
JAGWIA	General	Male	11,211	4,776	1,221	1,217	677	330	277	265	4,776
		Female	11,211	4,776	1,221	1,217	677	330	277	265	4,776
GAWY	Boudhland	Male	2,266	1,000	706	1,224	666	367	71	222	1,000
		Female	2,266	1,000	706	1,224	666	367	71	222	1,000
KAWYDAR	Boudhland	Male	2,226	1,000	706	1,224	666	367	71	222	1,000
		Female	2,226	1,000	706	1,224	666	367	71	222	1,000
KAWY	Male	Male	7,126	3,277	774	1,224	701	344	244	171	3,277
		Female	7,126	3,277	774	1,224	701	344	244	171	3,277
KAWYDAR	Male	Male	4,121	1,776	427	466	276	221	206	71	1,776
		Female	4,121	1,776	427	466	276	221	206	71	1,776
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
		Female	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606
OWY	Male	Male	1,266	606	12	176	47	171	122	264	606</

WIDOWED													CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE
0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
2,549 4,273	13,527 3,754	24,435 42,181	51,646 70,333	242,562 253,189	179,670 108,638	116,743 208,444	202 730	1,186 2,208	2,564 3,550	3,992 6,015	38,030 63,416	70,108 132,625	CENTRAL INDIA.
2,256 3,509	11,826 29,040	21,529 35,245	44,168 65,554	165,566 165,166	121,119 80,592	87,008 166,208	223 672	1,076 1,900	2,350 3,222	3,592 5,410	31,533 52,055	58,225 102,042	Hindu.
4	104	253	265	559	285	402		7	2	30	225	138	AJNA
2	120	274	334	485	313	483		1	4	6	222	250	
61	850	1,717	2,639	7,917	5,386	5,404	10	79	173	202	1,645	3,226	BANIA
99	1,250	2,184	2,642	7,734	3,263	8,687	15	61	159	462	2,856	5,134	
13	200	368	635	2,020	1,477	1,459	1	16	19	52	412	950	AGARWAL
10	197	453	709	1,042	910	2,108	9	14	23	56	736	1,270	
5	50	107	286	1,668	961	825	1	3	7	35	304	575	GAHONI
0	185	199	487	1,615	490	2,093	1	6	24	57	624	1,381	
11	155	205	273	819	502	494	9	32	32	62	103	161	KASAUNDHAN
16	185	228	250	850	303	557	9	10	9	25	147	366	
17	240	309	538	1,685	943	663	7	15	36	64	227	314	KESAR
50	451	399	620	1,686	554	1,515	2	23	39	103	426	921	
5	51	222	376	644	582	1,057			32	7	304	714	MAHESRI
4	07	104	418	538	352	1,309	1	3	32	135	640	489	
4	56	72	118	702	244	221		5	11	14	68	123	OSWAL
3	37	54	90	272	144	303		4	4	50	88	168	
6	69	478	373	790	677	675	1	8	36	28	222	380	POHWAL
4	128	542	438	802	467	802	1	1	28	47	186	539	
32	65	172	559	1,682	1,026	833		10	29	50	316	428	BHAT
13	212	462	922	1,437	710	1,350	3	16	74	69	340	868	
14	94	169	2,002	4,326	3,882	6,286	2		15	52	964	5,246	BHIL
2	665	881	2,099	3,177	2,419	6,568		8	75	99	2,940	3,437	
10	198	303	2,633	17,591	11,105	10,260	2	5	12	45	3,703	6,405	BHILALA
24	2,228	4,180	14,829	8,481		12,512		6	11	68	3,905	8,520	
289	3,100	5,229	10,707	40,030	25,972	18,472	30	201	779	1,083	5,667	11,112	BRAHMAN
753	6,495	9,122	15,002	42,221	16,360	47,079	76	465	708	1,652	14,667	29,811	
1	26	45	164	1,105	747	684	6	4	2	19	102	447	DHAGOR
10	128	217	311	1,133	396	1,598		12	35	31	510	1,004	
18	171	389	905	4,772	4,123	2,592	3	21	39	75	764	1,690	JIJHOTIA
41	616	1,025	1,437	4,931	2,115	6,154	2	37	54	157	1,721	4,183	
11	204	306	3,209	2,702	1,953	3,941	2	19	29	70	573	1,260	SANADHYA
43	465	695	1,187	3,067	1,612	3,941		32	83	173	1,085	2,561	
257	2,654	4,156	8,415	29,899	18,704	12,294	25	149	290	905	3,818	7,098	SARWARIA
631	5,230	6,992	11,020	32,076	11,931	34,388	61	380	519	1,250	10,829	21,340	
2	45	161	282	920	454	574		8	10	14	208	544	SHRIGAUD
8	69	105	421	897	46	1,119		4	17	18	471	609	
		2	54	125	112	85					22	73	SHRIMALI
	7	31	106	114	66	179				23	51	105	
	52	26	320	300	497	760		3			340	408	DHANGAR
	65	202	301	177	400	884					340	541	
40	1,429	2,430	3,261	10,587	10,704	6,353	72	82	271	383	2,489	3,056	GOND
449	2,347	2,398	4,597	19,840	8,010	11,033	31	137	140	372	3,060	7,293	
53	202	1,357	1,802	6,986	6,000	8,739	14	21	36	53	3,710	4,896	GUJAR
94	2,010	1,665	2,227	6,667	3,214	9,590	11	72	25	88	3,943	5,451	
6	54	101	178	387	282	185		1	12	17	64	91	KACHERA
11	71	99	176	416	113	331		2	14	34	73	208	
8	71	181	390	2,122	1,390	878	3	2	17	60	310	486	KHANGAR
17	170	394	583	2,247	883	1,778	4	9	26	58	407	1,214	
32	169	609	1,791	6,062	4,020	3,187		6	83	105	958	2,035	KHATI
98	1,274	1,042	1,375	4,215	2,801	6,108	3	18	209	390	1,595	3,163	
33	210	462	971	4,161	2,745	1,529	2	18	21	24	588	867	KIRAR
48	917	828	1,590	4,355	2,241	4,170	2	14	134	13	900	3,107	
226	1,400	2,172	3,070	16,359	12,100	5,671	36	144	270	409	2,243	2,660	KOL
451	2,718	2,873	4,423	19,611	7,784	12,883	188	295	387	405	3,303	8,305	
71	271	431	863	3,031	2,137	1,389	4	46	68	132	461	678	KOTWAL
110	489	641	1,012	3,383	1,655	2,589	10	34	87	110	829	1,819	
840	1,201	1,855	2,490	7,805	8,262	5,237	20	52	82	88	1,400	3,595	KUNBI
913	8,028	2,559	2,707	7,021	5,026	7,055	68	62	51	118	3,283	4,073	
	13	233	686	1,612	1,868	1,201			1	2	309	889	MARATHA
	204	212	470	1,083	1,737	2,015			11	0	593	1,505	
38	117	609	909	3,455	2,680	1,503		7	20	61	468	938	MINA
55	612	664	1,013	3,283	2,094	2,273	13	28	70	85	812	1,265	
112	1,651	2,703	5,339	16,145	13,427	12,281	21	363	738	597	3,480	7,079	RAJPUT
370	2,436	3,139	6,053	17,290	8,565	20,913	51	344	881	1,103	6,260	12,274	
37	170	361	636	2,205	1,417	1,008	11	42	77	61	294	523	DAGRELA
23	148	293	803	3,013	1,157	2,042	10	31	58	105	682	1,756	
1	3	7	17	55	57	56					0	21	DHADAURELA
1	4	10	10	77	36	36					15	21	
7	24	75	150	880	703	703		4	5	15	136	277	DUNDRELA
3	87	109	231	1,042	834	834	1	4	11	24	279	746	

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Locality	Sex	Population last 1911	UTTERED.								Total	Males
				Total	0-4	5-12	13-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31 & over		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
RAJPUT—contd.													
BHUPALA (Pawar)	Bhandarkhand	Males Females	4,511 2,579	7,090 1,511	884 289	738 467	796 146	278 72	484 12	114	1,888 1,888		
CHITRA	General	Males Females	11,880 11,680	23,560 1,711	1,884 1,711	2,360 2,360	790 826	678 134	726 127	194 79	4,908 4,908		
DEWATHA	Bhandarkhand	Males Females	1,778 1,778	3,556 94	127 123	223 93	121 93	11 24	121 13	23	944 944		
DEWAT	Englishland	Males Females	1,711 488	2,199 123	88 88	11 88	41 88	66 8	26 12	26 6	1,711 1,711		
GARHWA	Indo	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 271	167 167	226 226	113 54	179 24	179 12	66 12	2,199 2,199		
GAHWA	Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
GAHWA	Bhandarkhand Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
GACHWARA	General	Males Females	1,778 1,778	3,556 94	127 123	223 93	121 93	11 24	121 13	23	944 944		
KARKE	Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
PARBHA	Central India, East	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
POHWA, RAHAT	Indo	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
POHWA (Kamtho)	Ditto	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
RAYON	Ditto	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
SEHAR	Central India, East and Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
SWATHA	Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
WALATI	Ditto	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
TOHWA	Ditto	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
ANARIA	Males and Females	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
SI WI	Indo and Southern Punjab	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
POHWA	Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
Jah	Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
OWAL	Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
POHWA L	Males and Females	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
Handana	Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
F THAW	General	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
TY D.	Indo	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
TH AW	Indo	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
SEN	Central India, East	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
Adana	Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
PHIL	Indo	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
PHILILA	Indo	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
GOVD	Englishland	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
SIRA	Indo	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
EOL	Central India, East	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
OTW L	Indo	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
WI A	Males	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		
W AI	Indo	Males Females	1,711 1,711	3,422 1,711	1,884 1,478	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	884 884	1,711 1,711		

FOR SELECTED CASTES—*concl'd*

MIED							WIDOWED							CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE
0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over	26	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
													RAJPUT—cont'd	
6	18 50	39 56	90 103	700 787	555 264	385 782		3 5	7 8	25 30	96 229	254 520	BUNDELA (Ponwar)	
17 35	313 413	369 573	649 782	2,207 2,327	1,087 1,276	1,854 2,889	3 1	167 34	246 206	32 103	430 945	987 1,390	CHAUDHAN	
	7 14	60 61	90 114	291 283	106 111	170 253	1			30 20	69 78	70 147	DHANDERA.	
1	9 4	69 23	165 35	183 93	114 30	148 135			8 5	11 9	35 54	94 66	DIEHIT	
1 8	16 29	46 57	102 131	353 404	236 129	297 399	4	9	22 17	26 26	40 134	110 209	GAHARWAR.	
1 2	28 56	90 60	357 244	653 630	1,859 1,321	2,017 2,507	1	15 25	3 107	25 19	602 602	1,372 1,753	GAHLOT	
15	22 64	74 81	88 184	491 603	444 203	366 744	1 5	1 4	17 10	50 40	118 223	170 462	GAUR.	
1 6	24 43	47 102	111 156	388 331	262 212	185 294	3		1 5	12 17	56 71	86 198	KACHHWAHA.	
1 2	4 13	11 21	23 44	105 181	258 60	89 172		1	3 1	4 12	15 43	67 115	KHICHI	
9 23	82 132	140 274	469 685	1,567 1,607	1,300 862	894 1,688	2	17 3	53 51	67 119	251 507	504 908	PARIHAR	
1 129	234 327	383 307	478 579	1,401 1,169	962 432	1,682 1,681	16	14 80	41 84	24 253	811 456	472 807	PONWAR, RAJPUT	
	12 6	13 7	15 11	13 9	18 12	4 15				1 1	2 9	1 6	PONWAR (Maratha.)	
17 50	424 694	369 530	668 760	2,160 2,169	1,591 1,013	1,542 2,467	1 2	93 119	144 143	57 127	412 787	835 1,289	RATHOR	
13 6	99 163	204 248	523 313	743 824	698 416	601 1,044	2 1	7 0	28 23	92 38	148 207	324 676	SENGAR.	
13 12	41 62	59 77	97 128	438 432	399 232	400 527	5	4 4	27 21	4 38	120 147	245 312	SISODIA.	
7 12	84 146	256 199	512 599	962 1,046	600 336	830 1,481	3	4 7	40 32	28 49	285 649	573 741	SOLANKI.	
4 3	28 41	48 46	90 95	248 241	171 123	162 240		4 1	18 2	24 11	31 73	85 163	TONWAR.	
	22 26	36 77	83 157	380 358	278 194	147 237		2 3	1 2	14 10	54 67	76 149	SAHARIA	
4 30	123 334	150 315	342 396	1,375 1,801	1,178 733	1,394 1,593	1	11 11	5 0	59 15	493 510	826 1,044	SIRWI.	
43 266	230 1,087	608 2,027	1,916 2,525	6,535 2,977	4,780 2,977	4,616 5,815	184	10 310	101 188	66 227	1,558 2,175	2,881 2,731	SONDHAIA.	
25 20	37 151	136 593	468 1,119	3,563 3,651	2,368 1,098	1,853 4,128	2 2	3 14	6 17	11 81	442 1,201	1,389 2,811	Jain.	
16 8	18 54	73 333	290 685	2,257 2,357	1,507 615	1,198 2,513	2	1 8	2 8	8 51	280 745	907 1,699	OSWAL.	
9 12	19 97	63 280	178 434	1,300 1,294	861 483	655 1,613	2	2 6	4 9	3 30	162 456	482 1,112	PORWAL.	
120 257	927 1,804	1,300 3,046	3,341 6,272	29,352 31,483	21,643 10,765	9,699 17,703	12 28	57 168	109 191	218 281	3,354 4,511	5,859 12,524	Musalman	
33 71	319 578	311 1,087	979 2,219	10,561 12,046	7,849 4,029	3,553 6,217	5 4	16 49	51 57	59 74	1,177 1,663	2,245 4,370	PATHAN	
18 46	42 148	148 209	262 506	2,862 2,724	2,174 808	1,039 1,568	2	10 21	4 10	24 15	384 348	617 1,170	SAYYAD	
54 116	376 703	498 1,247	1,829 2,789	13,345 14,438	9,982 4,927	3,965 8,997	6 2	15 70	31 89	83 144	1,375 2,033	2,455 5,739	SHAIKH	
15 25	191 376	352 513	571 758	2,584 2,275	1,638 991	1,052 1,823	1	16 28	23 35	52 48	418 467	542 1,245	BEHNA.	
138 187	737 1,749	1,401 3,290	3,669 7,588	44,091 53,189	28,540 16,193	8,272 20,499	25 38	50 120	90 120	171 234	3,301 4,749	4,635 15,148	Animist.	
58 106	468 1,354	799 1,895	2,317 5,523	33,590 40,020	19,764 11,452	5,022 12,963	5 23	17 72	6 56	79 105	2,056 2,683	2,859 10,024	BHIL	
	3	4	16	57 86	30 25	44 58		1		9	19 12	25 35	BHILALA.	
68 72	216 361	642 1,305	1,109 1,880	9,729 12,109	8,131 4,419	2,926 6,568	17 11	27 33	61 62	64 100	1,139 1,744	1,618 4,628	GOND	
2	22	50 12	37 17	47 23	31 11	48 316	1	1 1	6 2	7 1	16 157	18 154	KIRAR.	
6 7	22 13	24 48	77 100	497 649	445 217	164 384	2 2	4 12	10 4	12 9	45 111	91 246	KOL.	
8 1	6 5	16 15	29 23	34 56	18 24	39 55		1 1	6 5	8 8	14 27	10 14	KOTWAL	
1 1	2 4	12 1	6 1	38 32	29 4	15 11	1		1		5 5	8 6	MINA.	
	1	8	12	102 154	92 41	14 54				11 2	7 10	6 [41	SAHARIA.	





## IMPERIAL TABLE XV.

### **Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.**

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This Table shows, by race, the total number of Christians in Central India Agency distributed according to their Sects or Denominations. Goanese, when shown as such in the Schedules have been treated as Indian Christians. Persons of Indefinite Beliefs, such as Sceptic, Agnostics, etc., are not included in this Table. They have been shewn in Table VI under the heading "Others."

In order to secure a correct denomination of the Christian Sects an early circular was issued to all missionaries to give every Christian who belonged to their church a ticket shewing the correct denomination of his Christian Sect with instructions to produce the same at the time of Enumeration. In spite of this precaution several Christians did not return their sects. Endeavours were therefore made during the compilation to obtain the information as far as possible by sending out the Enumeration Books to the localities concerned.

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TABLE XV—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

DENOMINATION.	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
				EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		AFRICO-INDIAN.		INDIAN.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA.	8,042	5,898	2,244	2,797	718	225	947	2,874	2,603
Anglican Communion.	2,224	1,524	600	2,479	478	75	87	79	24
Armenian.	7	4	3	4	3	—	—	—	—
Baptist.	223	31	227	16	64	—	—	12	161
Congregationalist.	11	7	4	8	—	—	—	2	4
Greek.	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lutheran.	19	3	7	1	—	—	—	2	7
Methodist.	90	52	28	22	4	9	8	24	12
Minor Protestant Denominations.	29	61	8	—	—	—	—	61	8
Presbyterian.	2,416	1,291	1,165	94	72	2	3	1,123	1,049
Protestant (no sectarian).	442	274	163	14	4	9	6	251	123
Quaker.	219	94	112	1	3	—	—	97	109
Roman Catholic.	2,211	1,202	1,008	127	84	100	160	944	913
Saboteurist.	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not returned.	101	82	29	8	3	20	2	24	22

## IMPERIAL TABLE XVI.

### European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

This table shews the distribution of European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians in the Agency as a whole

The details of the Armenians included in different age groups in this Table are as under —

	16—18	18—30	30—40	40 and Over
Male		2	1	1
Female . . .	1	2		

TABLE XVI.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

[illegible]

TABLE XVI.  
(b) ANGLO-INDIANS.

[illegible]

## IMPERIAL TABLE XVII.

### Occupation or means of livelihood.

This Table gives general information about occupation or means of livelihood for the Agency as a whole

The term "Partially Agriculturists" includes only those people whose Subsidiary Occupation falls under Groups 1-5

All occupations are divided into four main Classes and sub-divided into twelve Sub-Classes, fifty-six Orders and 191 Groups as prescribed for the present Census

It was necessary for local purposes to sub-divide certain Groups in this Table and Table XX These are shown below —

*Group 2* —Ordinary Cultivators

*Sub-group 2-a* —Helpers in agriculture

*Group 8* —Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc (Government Employés)

*Sub-group 8-a* —Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc (Indian States)

*Group 120* —Imperial Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services

*Sub-group 120-a* —Indian State Post Office

*Group 156* —Army, Imperial Service Troops

*Sub-group 156 a* —Army, Indian States

*Group 159* —Police (Imperial)

*Sub-group 159-a* —Police (Indian States)

*Group 162* —Service of Indian and Foreign States

*Sub-group 162-a* —Ruling Chiefs and their families

*Sub-group 162-b* —Indian State Officials

*Sub-group 162-c* —Indian State menials

*Group 180* —Government Pensioners

*Sub group 180-a* —Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and Indian State pensioners

Groups Nos 6, 16, 20, 21, 23, 33, 36, 62, 69, 74, 84, 92, 104, 105, 109, 157 and 158 being blank have been omitted from this Table and Table XX

TABLE XVII—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group. Sex and occupation.	Total workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY ABILITY-TYING.			
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
CENTRAL INDIA.					8,807,623	8,812,806	1,848,618	44,982	4,781	8,725,796
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.					4,871,888	1,837,434	881,721	2,887	887	1,836,726
I.—Exploitation of soil and vegetation.					4,467,87	1,332,821	894,489	2,922	884	1,441,879
A. Cultivation of cereals and pulses.	1. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	4,861,879	1,886,138	938,884	1,888	882	1,886,138	
			(b) Ordinary cultivation.	1,886,138	1,817,423	878,884	—	—	1,817,423	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	881,881	886,881	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
B. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	2. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
C. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	3. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
D. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	4. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
E. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	5. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
F. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	6. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
G. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	7. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
H. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	8. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
I. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	9. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
J. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	10. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
K. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	11. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
L. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	12. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
M. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	13. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
N. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	14. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
O. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	15. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			4. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			5. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			6. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			7. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			8. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			9. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			10. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
P. Cultivation of special products and horticulture.	16. Farmers and agriculturists.	(a) Ordinary cultivation.	1. Farmers and agriculturists	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—	—	1,886,138	
			2. Income from land of Agriculture	88,881	8,881	8,881	—	—	88,881	
			3. Ordinary cultivators	1,886,138	1,886,138	1,886,138	—			

TABLE XVII—OCCUPATION OF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued

Class	Sex	Age	Occupation	Total workmen and dependants	ACTUAL WORKERS				Dependants
					Total		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURAL		
					Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			10. Miscellaneous occupations	24,232	13,974	10,258	1,000	61	13,140
			10.1. Miscellaneous occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			10.2. Miscellaneous occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			10.3. Miscellaneous occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			10.4. Miscellaneous occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			10.5. Miscellaneous occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			10.6. Miscellaneous occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			10.7. Miscellaneous occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			10.8. Miscellaneous occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			10.9. Miscellaneous occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			10.10. Miscellaneous occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			11. Wood	24,232	13,974	10,258	1,000	61	13,140
			11.1. Wood	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			11.2. Wood	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			11.3. Wood	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			11.4. Wood	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			11.5. Wood	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			11.6. Wood	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			11.7. Wood	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			11.8. Wood	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			11.9. Wood	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			11.10. Wood	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			12. Textiles	24,232	13,974	10,258	1,000	61	13,140
			12.1. Textiles	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			12.2. Textiles	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			12.3. Textiles	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			12.4. Textiles	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			12.5. Textiles	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			12.6. Textiles	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			12.7. Textiles	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			12.8. Textiles	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			12.9. Textiles	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			12.10. Textiles	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			13. Chemicals	24,232	13,974	10,258	1,000	61	13,140
			13.1. Chemicals	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			13.2. Chemicals	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			13.3. Chemicals	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			13.4. Chemicals	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			13.5. Chemicals	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			13.6. Chemicals	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			13.7. Chemicals	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			13.8. Chemicals	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			13.9. Chemicals	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			13.10. Chemicals	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			14. Food Industries	24,232	13,974	10,258	1,000	61	13,140
			14.1. Food Industries	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			14.2. Food Industries	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			14.3. Food Industries	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			14.4. Food Industries	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			14.5. Food Industries	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			14.6. Food Industries	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			14.7. Food Industries	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			14.8. Food Industries	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			14.9. Food Industries	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
			14.10. Food Industries	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000



TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY ADEPTLY.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2				6	7	8	9	10
III.—Textile-mill.									
13	Industries of dress and the toilet.		71. Industries of dress and the toilet	182,813	113,781	13,838	6,833	668	94,898
			72. Hat, cap and turban makers	72	66	24	—	—	89
			77. Ties, neckties, dress makers, dress and underclothing on men	36,313	11,644	4,864	794	23	34,873
			78. Shoes, boot and saddle makers	77,769	36,367	6,640	2,177	396	36,364
			79. Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, neckties, garters, bras, buttons, underclothes, coats, etc.	946	323	123	8	—	396
			80. Washing, cleaning and drying	34,873	11,369	6,663	1,451	699	11,370
			81. Buttons, lace-makers and wig makers	14,670	21,863	697	2,394	47	22,696
			82. Other industries connected with the toilet (cosmetics, shampoos, bath houses, etc.)	121	86	8	1	—	113
			14. Fur-trade industries	364	136	1	—	—	126
			83. Collar, necktie, carriage pointers, etc.	276	136	1	—	—	129
15	Building industries.		15. Building industries	36,666	6,464	2,876	688	83	12,866
			84. Lumberjacks and mill workers	2,564	613	277	36	1	1,796
			85. Stone cutters and masons	946	646	307	47	—	861
			86. Brick layers and masons	6,339	2,416	842	13	13	2,823
			87. Builders of other than building made of bricks or stone or masonry, painters, decorators of houses, stores, churches, etc.	2,08	2,204	661	126	13	2,046
			88. Builders of houses of stone or masonry, painters, decorators of houses, stores, churches, etc.	6,156	1,936	667	43	—	2,363
			16. Construction of means of transport	136	86	—	—	—	87
			89. Persons engaged in making, repairing or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	86	17	—	—	—	11
			90. Carriage, cart, pack, or horse and wheelwrights	67	21	—	—	—	46
			17. Production and transportation of physical force (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	196	81	—	—	—	86
17	Production and transmission of physical force (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)		91. Gas works and electric light power	116	—	—	—	—	6
			18. Other manufacturing and mechanical industries	89,611	79,366	2,863	1,678	66	86,741
			94. Printers, photographers engravers, etc.	666	23	11	2	—	663
			95. Bookbinders and stitchers, carriage makers, etc.	864	363	7	—	—	15
			96. Makers of musical instruments	266	136	—	—	—	129
			97. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments	946	113	1	—	—	366
			98. Workers in precision shops and watch, compass, ball-bearing, jewelry, clock, etc.	61,623	11,67	1,603	796	86	13,566
			99. Makers of lamps or kinds or makers of other materials than glass and metal of lamps, stoves, ranges and heated stoves	6,573	2,166	1,273	99	1	2,154
			100. Toy like soap-making, leather, etc. makers, leather-makers, etc.	216	82	23	—	—	191
			101. Other, including engravers, persons, better than persons employed in dress and other plants of public entertainment, makers of police uniforms, gun makers, etc., etc., etc., etc.	21	367	1	1	—	796
19	Transport.		102. Industries for the transport of persons, etc.	442	23	—	—	—	419
			103. Transport, newspapers, etc.	19, 14	6,375	751	364	41	6,759
			104. Industries in harbor works and dockyards	1	1	—	—	—	—
			105. Ship owners and their employees, shipbuilders, ship-repairers, etc.	24	—	—	—	—	24
			106. Persons and their industries employed in the maintenance of roads, rivers and canals (including construction)	72	246	13	11	1	613
			107. Road carriers, boat men and low men	72	246	13	11	1	613
			108. Transport by water	794	164	86	84	8	674
			109. Industries in harbor works and dockyards	1	1	—	—	—	—
			110. Ship owners and their employees, shipbuilders, ship-repairers, etc.	24	—	—	—	—	24
			111. Persons and their industries employed in the maintenance of roads, rivers and canals (including construction)	72	246	13	11	1	613



TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.					Dependents.
					SEX.		PARTIALLY AVAILABLE.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			22. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	8,881	2,908	581	888	43		8,781
	22. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	122. Owners of the Depots, street car and bus.	9,254	1,722	946	825	43			8,366
		128. Owners and managers of hotels, restaurants, cafes, etc., and their employees.	606	137	88					211
		23. Other trade in foodstuffs	126,206	38,882	10,888	2,812	794			116,324
	23. Other trade in foodstuffs.	121. Fish dealers	1,177	301	226	4				876
		122. Owners and drivers of vegetable, oil, and other commodities.	17,711	12,794	8,216	1,229	114			16,487
		123. Bakery of milk, butter, cream, poultry, etc., etc.	21,846	4,134	7,861	444	248			17,663
		124. Bakery of sweetmeats, sugar and molasses.	2,214	1,266	196	11	8			1,794
		126. Canned goods, fruit, etc., etc.	22,441	9,211	7,222	624	264			13,227
		128. Grocers and other dealers	47,3	14,881	8,279	1,946	14			32,446
		127. Tobacco, opium, gun, etc., etc.	2,244	1,246	411	88	14			1,927
		128. Dealers in cheap goods and food	1,227	411	122	21				713
		128. Dealers in dry goods and food.	8,719	4,844	2,22	21	48			8,441
		24. Trade in clothing and textile articles.	1,884	484	114	11	8			1,380
	24. Trade in clothing and textile articles.	24. Trade in ready-made clothing as well as other articles of dress as the hats, shoes, stockings, etc., ready-made shoes, perfumery, etc.	1,644	484	11	11	8			1,240
		25. Trade in furniture	479	179	12	7				221
	25. Trade in furniture	121. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and linings	96	26	2					70
		22. Hardware, including stoves, portable machinery, glassware, bottles, articles for painting, etc.	606	6	19	7				576
	26. Trade in building materials	26. Trade in building materials	442	180	22	2	1			360
		21. Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and ready-made.	442	180	22	2	1			349
	27. Trade in means of transport.	27. Trade in means of transport	11,882	4,719	826	267	7			8,166
		124. Drivers and drivers in trucks and transport, motor, cycles, etc.	47	86						41
		22. Drivers and drivers in motor cars, etc., etc.	8,254	2,242	179	194	6			6,012
		14. Drivers and drivers of automobiles, motor, motor, motor, etc.	4,444	1,273	154	191	2			3,171
	28. Trade in food.	23. Trade in food	12,881	2,222	4,198	66	22			8,611
		17. Dealers in forward, classical, and, etc., etc.	17,881	2,222	4,198	66	22			15,611
	29. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to luxury and the arts and sciences.	26. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to luxury and the arts and sciences.	12,881	2,242	1,222	67	12			8,423
		124. Dealers in private motor, motor, motor and motor (as well as, etc., etc.)	2,242	844	12	26				1,388
		17. Dealers in motor, motor, motor, motor, motor, etc.	7,711	1,7	1,794	22	12			6,012
		120. Drivers in motor, motor, motor, motor, motor, etc.	221	119	14	1				106
	30. Trade in other arts.	26. Trade of other arts	21,812	12,221	8,222	277	61			13,122
		121. Dealers in motor, motor, motor, etc.	96							96
		12. Motor, motor, motor, motor, motor, etc.	1,71	4,74	1,44	154	11			1,511
		1. Motor, motor, motor, motor, motor, etc.	4,71	1,44	1,7	112				3,277
		12. Other motor, motor, motor, motor, motor, etc.	4,222	1,71	279	44				2,443

30. Preparation and supply of colored substances—artists.

Trade—artists.

B. Preparation and supply of agricultural implements—continued.

—Trade—continued.

TABLE XVII—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued

Class	Sub-class.	Order	Group No and occupation	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS				Dependants
					TOTAL		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST		
					Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C—Public administration and liberal arts.									
	VI.—Public force.		C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	282,074	114,332	10,208	7,236	226	157,534
			VI.—Public Force	86,427	39,923	3,27	2,399	23	46,177
			41. Army	43,182	20,440		560		22,742
			15. Army (Imperial)	6,917	4,713				2,234
			156. Army Imperial service troops	3,148	1,491				1,657
			156-a. Army Indian States	33,087	14,236		560		18,851
			44. Police	43,245	10,483	327	1,839	23	23,435
			159. Police (Imperial)	1,356	487			3	869
			159-a. Police (Indian State)	10,262	8,967			370	10,295
			160. Village watchman	22,627	10,020	327		1,400	12,271
	VII.—Public administration		VII.—Public Administration	124,857	46,936	3,500	2,402	43	74,421
			45 Public Administration	124,857	46,936	3,500	2,402	43	74,421
			161 Service of the State	3,000	1,735		2		2,165
			162 Service of Indian and Foreign States—						
			(a) Ruling Chiefs and their families	432	40	1			382
			(b) Indian State Officials	28,382	11,083	31	220	16	15,268
			(c) Indian State menials	60,621	22,671	2,448	904	3	36,602
			163 Municipal and other local (not Village) service	14,786	4,480	670	61		9,036
			164 Village officials and servants other than watchman	18,736	7,018	350	1,212	24	11,368
			VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	70,700	27,473	6,381	2,435	160	36,936
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.		46 Religion	30,084	15,197	2,069	1,982	48	18,708
			165. Priests ministers, etc	16,079	7,067	524	1,271	32	8,488
			166. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries etc	1,807	717	141	40		940
			167. Catechists readers church and mission service	1,645	444	107	17	1	904
			168. Temple burial or burning ground service pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	16,633	6,060	1,207	654	16	8,307
			47 Law	2,923	845			22	2,083
			169. Lawyers of all kinds including kazi law agents and mukhtars	1,838	461			6	1,377
			170. Lawyer's clerks, petition writers etc	1,090	384			16	706
			48. Medicine	6,469	1,602	1,267	27	29	3,000
			171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	3,124	945	86	22	5	2,094
		172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders nurses massours etc	3,345	657	1,182	5	24	1,506	
		49. Instruction	7,541	3,052	306	67		4,183	
		173. Professors and teachers of all kinds	7,186	2,886	200	66		4,011	
		174. Clerks and servants connected with education	355	107	16	1		172	
		50. Letters and arts and sciences	17,788	6,777	2,739	337	83	8,272	
		175. Public scribes, stenographers, etc	5	1				4	
		176. Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes	2,468	972	183	54	35	1,313	
		177. Authors editors journalists, artists photographers, sculptors astronomers, meteorologists botanists astrologers, etc.	1,232	547	15	16		670	
		178. Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers actors and dancers	12,440	4,567	2,422	251	48	5,451	
		179. Conjurers, acrobats fortune tellers, reciters exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	1,643	690	110	17		834	

TABLE XVII—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group Xa. and occupation.	Total workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.					Dependents
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AVAILABLE.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
D—Male Dependents.	II—Persons living on their income.	X—Domestic service.	D.—MISCELLANEOUS	522,926	213,813	182,226	6,596	786	522,926	
			IX.—Persons living on their income.	77,779	4,666	1,877	101	7	7,767	
			51. Persons living principally on their income.	13,760	4,666	1,877	101	7	1,862	
			52. Government Pensioners.	230	111	20	101	7	200	
			100-a. Propertyless (other than agricultural land), and non-scholarship holders and State pensioners.	2,561	1,654	1,846	101	7	1,864	
			X.—Domestic service	77,777	22,277	22,494	1,229	793	26,416	
			M. Domestic service	118,117	96,277	22,494	1,229	806	14,615	
			74. Cooks, under various, door-keepers, waitresses, and other indoor servants.	366,843	21,200	21,221	1,111	251	47,843	
			146. Private personal attendants, dog boys, etc.	4,146	2,220	23	2		2,224	
			162. Private motor drivers and chauffeurs.	783	629				629	
			XI.—I employed, described occupations.	79,9	179,34	1,7947	1,229	30	129,360	
			52. General terms which do not include definite occupations.	618,213	129,343	12,947	1,229	804	122,360	
	XII—Individually described occupations.	XII—I produce.	154. Managers, business men and proprietors otherwise unspecified.	4,113	1,614	286	20	4	1,228	
			155. Owners, proprietors, landlords, clerks and other officials in mercantile offices, warehouses, and shops.	9,743	4,224	667	244		4,466	
			156. Merchants otherwise unspecified.	322	120				121	
			157. Laborers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	225,77	182,989	17,972	1,229	800	122,913	
			XIII.—Unproductive.	107,796	43,797	29,477	1,771	97	29,467	
			54. Domestic of jute, cottons and other goods.	2,266	2,266	215			262	
	XIII—Unproductive.	XIII—I produce.	146. Domestic of jute, cottons and other goods.	2,266	2,270	215			262	
			55. Domestic, various production.	96,528	39,997	12,794	1,771	92	22,575	
			146. Domestic, various production.	94,942	22,946	15,16	1,771	92	24,777	
			126. Production and production.	61	1	125		25	126	
			56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	626	206	617	1		120	
			706. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	616	232	618	1		120	

## IMPERIAL TABLE XVIII.

### **Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.**

This Table shows the Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists for the Agency as a whole  
It is divided into four parts —

- (a) Rent Receivers, *i e*, Group 1 of Table XVII,
- (b) Rent payers, *i e*, Groups 2 and 2-a of Table XVII,
- (c) Agents, etc, Farm Servants and Field labourers, *i e*, Groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII, and
- (d) Growers of special products and market gardening, *i e*, Groups 6 and 7 of Table XVII.

TABLE XVII.—(a) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF RENT RECEIVERS.

OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.		
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Total number of Rent Receivers (Actual Workers)	11,430	8,978	2,451	Money-lenders and grain dealers	281	256	25
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations				Other traders of all kinds	236	210	26
(a) Agricultural	4,213	3,719	494	Friends	160	161	—
Rent payers	2,396	2,075	321	Clerks of all kinds	62	62	—
Agricultural labourers	2,305	2,079	226	School Masters	23	23	—
(b) Non-agricultural	61	45	16	Lawyers	11	11	—
Government (Indian State) servants of all kinds	1,917	1,811	306	Estate Agents and Managers	19	18	1
	181	180	1	Medical Practitioners	11	11	—
				Artisans	13	13	—
				Others	821	812	89

TABLE XVIII.—(b) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF RENT PAYERS.

Total number of Rent Payers (Actual Workers)	1,431,848	832,124	422,606	Government (Indian State) employees of all kinds	1,879	1,781	97
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	71,378	60,367	11,011	Fishermen and boatmen	808	716	91
(a) Agricultural	13,790	8,836	3,954	Money-lenders and grain dealers	3,519	3,143	376
Rent receivers	730	2,803	130	Traders of all kinds	8,821	8,487	334
Agricultural labourers	18,817	8,823	3,024	Oil pressers	1,830	2,073	246
(b) Non-agricultural	54,488	80,811	7,818	Weavers	1,196	1,087	111
General labourers	8,013	5,491	2,521	Potters	1,683	1,374	311
Village watchmen	1,841	1,815	45	Barbers	2,183	2,183	—
Cattle breeders and milkmen	2,870	2,196	241	Washermen	825	719	116
				Blacksmiths and Carpenters	2,863	2,723	140
				Fruit, etc. growers	1,018	863	319
				Others	1,335	21,721	1,907

TABLE XVIII.—(c) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Total number of Agricultural Labourers (Actual Workers)	670,741	294,878	224,871	Cattle breeders and milkmen	477	295	181
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	16,833	8,877	6,956	Mill men	18	7	8
(a) Agricultural	1,401	1,024	377	Fishermen and boatmen	227	185	33
Rent receivers	180	85	85	Rice pounders	8	4	1
Rent payers	1,281	939	322	Traders of all kinds	207	126	71
(b) Non-agricultural	15,232	8,853	6,579	Oil pressers	382	144	238
General labourers	8,833	1,671	1,841	Weavers	390	322	124
Village watchmen	237	233	41	Potters	347	111	126
				Leather workers	1,977	1,815	161
				Washermen	228	123	91
				Blacksmiths and Carpenters	234	211	77
				Others	6,972	3,128	2,844

TABLE XVIII.—(d) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF FRUIT FLOWER, VEGETABLE GROWERS ETC.

Total number of Fruit Flower Vegetable Growers (Actual Workers)	12,743	8,721	2,922	Cattle breeders and milkmen	3	—	3
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	2,994	2,069	925	Government (Indian State) employees of all kinds	—	—	—
(a) Agricultural	2,313	1,847	635	Fishermen and boatmen	—	—	—
Rent receivers	73	44	9	Money-lenders and grain dealers	—	—	—
Rent payers	2,819	1,673	641	Traders of all kinds	—	—	—
Agricultural labourers	216	166	182	Oil pressers	—	—	—
(b) Non-agricultural	636	311	275	Weavers	—	—	—
General labourers	234	174	150	Washermen	—	—	—
Village watchmen	—	—	—	Potters	—	—	—
				Barbers	—	—	—
				Blacksmiths and Carpenters	—	—	—
				Others	217	247	130

## IMPERIAL TABLE XIX

### *Mixed occupations.*

This Table shows for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (*a*) Principal, and (*b*) Subsidiary means of livelihood for the Agency as a whole



TABLE XIX.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN MIXED OCCUPATIONS THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO RETURNED EACH OCCUPATION AS THEIR (A) PRINCIPAL AND (B) SUBSIDIARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Occupation	A.	B.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (OCCUPATION A) AS THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (OCCUPATION A) AS THEIR SUBSIDIARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (OCCUPATION A) AS THEIR PRINCIPAL MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (OCCUPATION A) AS THEIR SUBSIDIARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA										
Unemployed			208,771	299,428	8,082	819	23,608	6,557	1,112	267
Grain dealer			22,423	8,023	278	68	1,764	116	75	25
Fisherman			8,266	2,082	665	28	6,296	1,219	253	23
Field labourer			2,290	543	120	—	221	31	48	1
Cattle breeder			214,258	231,226	253	44	10,028	227	490	9
Poultry dealer			2,574	1,009	243	86	2,277	8,108	108	188
Product dealer			7,908	6,317	431	73	1,864	870	47	12

## IMPERIAL TABLE XX.

### **Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants in different occupations.**

This table deals with the distribution of Occupations by Religion showing combined figures for actual workers and dependants for both sexes

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS

Class.	Religion.	Order.	Group No. and description.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.						Others.
					Hindus.	Muslims.	Jains.	Christians.	Animists.		
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL INDIA.											
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.				5,997,022	5,218,170	521,850	64,431	9,863	529,469	2,422	
1.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.				4,871,896	4,294,867	66,029	2,368	828	898,888	126	
1.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS AND VEGETATION.				4,967,616	4,261,444	66,128	2,328	808	908,767	126	
1.—Fishing and Agriculture.				4,861,378	4,266,967	66,088	2,368	828	898,888	126	
(a) Ordinary cultivation.				2,994,963	2,626,961	31,063	2,327	824	311,763	126	
1. Income from soil of Agricultural land.				34,331	31,973	2,358	106	17	874	12	
Ordinary cultivation.				2,960,730	2,603,988	44,725	2,066	647	303,730	95	
2. Income from soil of Agricultural land.				287,288	268,444	4,870	95	79	28,288	30	
3. Income from soil of Agricultural land.				2,673	2,371	302	10	10	2,673	30	
4. Farm servants.				28,723	26,126	1,597	14	7	2,446	30	
5. Field labourers.				212,378	206,124	6,254	823	367	206,996	30	
(b) Groves of tropical products and market gardens.				21,396	20,323	1,073	6	14	20	17	
7. Fruit, Sweet vegetable, hotel vine, green pea, etc., groves.				21,396	20,323	1,073	6	14	20	17	
(c) Forestry.				17,898	15,323	2,575	3	25	1,573	30	
8. Forest labourers, managers, guards, etc.				66	30	36	17		1		
9. Forest labourers, managers, guards, etc.				1,713	1,460	2,253	2	23	179	16	
10. Wood-cutters, firewood, etc., collectors, etc., collectors.				16,719	14,862	1,857	1	3	1,473		
11. Lumber collectors.				967	868	100			100		
(d) Raising of farm stock.				179,613	167,396	1,217	6	7	1,544		
12. Cattle and buffalo breeders and herders.				12,973	11,888	1,085	2		1,173	1	
13. Sheep, goat and pig breeders.				1,899	1,723	176			17		
14. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, ponies, etc., etc.).				871	817	54			1		
15. Horse-drawn, mule-drawn, ponies, etc., etc.				67,677	61,867	5,810	4	2	4,864		
(e) Raising of small animals.				66	66						
16. Birds, bees, etc.				66	66						
17. Fishing and hunting.				6,598	5,877	721			126		
18. Fishing.				1,696	1,473	223			6		
19. Hunting.				1,696	1,473	223			96		
B.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.				4,048	3,623	425			943		
2.—Mining.				2,868	2,601	267			963		
20. Coal mines.				2,273	2,011	262			873		
C.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS.				1,595	1,511	84			85		
21. Other minerals (iron, manganese, limestone, etc.), quarries.				1,595	1,511	84			85		
22. Salt, etc.				66	66						
23. Extraction of sulphur, etc., and other substances soluble in water.				66	66						
D.—TEXTILES AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.				1,006,446	964,128	106,004	36,061	1,000	6,200	967	
E.—TEXTILE.				966,863	908,888	56,975	1,293	828	1,573	861	
1.—Textiles.				966,863	908,888	56,975	1,293	828	1,573	861	
24. Cotton spinning, weaving and processing.				11,136	10,713	4,223	13		60	13	
25. Cotton spinning.				21,764	21,767	2,973	19	61		6	
26. Cotton weaving and weaving.				43,543	41,779	1,764		123	100	10	
27. Jute spinning, processing and weaving.				967	966	1					
28. Raw cotton and jute.				1,011	966	45					
29. Other fibres (processed, etc.).				414	41						
30. Wool and woolen goods.				714	714	100					
31. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
32. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				94	94	100					
33. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
34. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
35. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
36. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
37. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
38. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
39. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
40. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
41. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
42. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
43. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
44. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
45. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
46. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
47. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
48. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
49. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
50. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
51. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
52. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
53. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
54. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
55. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
56. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
57. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
58. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
59. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
60. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
61. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
62. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
63. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
64. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
65. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
66. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
67. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
68. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
69. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
70. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
71. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
72. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
73. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
74. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
75. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
76. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
77. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
78. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
79. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
80. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
81. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
82. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
83. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
84. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
85. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
86. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
87. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
88. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
89. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
90. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
91. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
92. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
93. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
94. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
95. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
96. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
97. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
98. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
99. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
100. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
101. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
102. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
103. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
104. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
105. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
106. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
107. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
108. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
109. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
110. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
111. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
112. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
113. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
114. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
115. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
116. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
117. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
118. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
119. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
120. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
121. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
122. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
123. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
124. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
125. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
126. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
127. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
128. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
129. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
130. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
131. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
132. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
133. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
134. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
135. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
136. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
137. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
138. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
139. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
140. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
141. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
142. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
143. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
144. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
145. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
146. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
147. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
148. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
149. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					
150. Woollen goods (processed, etc.).				1,296	1,296	100					

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order	Group No and occupation	Total No of workers and dependants	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION					Others
					Hindus.	Musal mans	Jains	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd</i>	III—Industry— <i>contd</i>	7 Hides skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	7—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	24 383	24,083	292		8		
			39 Tanners curriers leather dressers and leather dyers, etc	20,872	20 083	181		8		
			40 Makers of leather articles such as trunks water bags saddlery or harness etc etc excluding articles of dress	3,389	3,278	111				
			41 Turners and persons occupied with feathers and bristles brush makers	104	104					
			42 Bone ivory, horn shell etc workers (except button)	18	18					
		8. Wood	8—Wood	94 234	93,259	709	1	99	188	28
			43 Sawyers	308	250	50	1		5	
			44 Carpenters turners and joiners etc	44 015	43 300	516		96	100	28
		9 Metals	45 Basket makers and other industries of woody material including gloves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	49 933	40,709	144		3	77	
			9—Metals	47,387	42,253	4 694	63	31	268	80
			46 Forging and rolling of iron and other metals smelters	3 152	3 132	20				
			47 Makers of arms guns, etc	367	256	111				
			48 Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	34 712	31 295	3 020	11	31	200	80
		10 Ceramics	49 Workers in brass copper and bell metal smelters	7,122	6 437	634	51			
			50 Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin zinc lead quick silver etc) smelters	2,031	1,133	697	1			
			51 Workers in mints die-sinkers etc	3		3				
		11 Chemical products properly so called and analogous	10—Ceramics	57 784	56,824	955		3	12	
			52 Makers of glass and crystal ware	50	23	33				
			53 Makers of glass bangles glass beads and necklaces and glass car studs etc	2 484	1 791	090				
			54 Makers of porcelain and crockery	70	67	3				
			55 Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	51 549	51 458	70			12	
		12 Food Industries	56 Brick and tile makers	3,627	3 482	142		3		
			57 Others (mosaic tile mica alabaster etc) workers	8		8				
			11—Chemical products properly so called and analogous	32,005	31 080	885	1	1	38	
			58 Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	1 007	630	454			7	
			59 Manufacture of grated and mineral waters and ice	109	98	11				
		13 Industries of dress and the toilet	60 Manufacture of dyes paint and ink	20 886	20 740	243	1	1	1	
			61 Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	25		25				
			62 Manufacture of paper card board and paper mache	530	365	135			30	
			63 Others (soap candles lac cutch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)							
			12—Food Industries	25 986	19 657	5,970	1,189	1	168	31
		12 Food Industries	64 Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	7 110	5 408	1,228	315	1	158	2
			65 Bakers and biscuit makers	303	132	261				
			66 Grain parchers etc	6 636	4 611	690	443		2	3
			67 Butchers	6 358	2,716	3 839				
			68 Butter cheese and ghee makers	123	47	70				
		13 Industries of dress and the toilet	69 Makers of sugar molasses and gur	1	1					
			70 Sweetmeat makers preparers of jam and condiments etc	5 254	4 729	112	410			3
			71 Brewers and distillers	110	75	13				22
			72 Manufacturers of tobacco opium and ganja	1 001	938	61	1			1
			13—Industries of dress and the toilet	192,818	180,550	12,015	84	90	40	27
		13 Industries of dress and the toilet	73 Hat cap and turban makers	172	67	83	0	3		
			74 Tailors milliners dress makers darners and embroiderers on linen	82 012	29 108	3 577	07	78	18	4
			75 Shoe boot and sandal makers	72 760	71,552	1 188		0	11	
			76 Other industries pertaining to dress gloves socks garters belts buttons umbrellas canes, etc	648	403	155				
			77 Washing cleaning and dyeing makers	34 675	28 457	6 211	1		5	1
		13 Industries of dress and the toilet	78 Barbers hair dressers and wig makers	51 470	50 702	727	7		12	22
			79 Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos sham pokers, bath houses, etc)	181	117	64				

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—continued

Class.	Sub- class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRICTING BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Hindus.	Muslims.	Jains.	Christians.	Atheists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II.—Preparation and supply of material substances—metal.	II(L)—Industry—metal.	1 F rail industries.	11.—Furnish industries.	205	220	23	5			
			21. Cold-chamber, machine tools, etc.	253	220	18	5			
		1 Rail- way industries.	12.—Building industries.	26,005	26,312	4,804	19	22	66	7
			21. Iron-works, general workers	2,546	2,571	197		1	27	
			22. Iron-works and work-rooms	500	501					
			23. Foundry and machine	4,228	4,214	1,207		1	23	5
			24. Brick-works and kilns	672	7,000	2,023				
			25. Builders (other than building made of bricks or other material), masons, carpenters, carriers of bricks, etc., plaster- ers, etc.	6,132	5,200	213	19	12		2
		24 Construction of means of transport.	13.—Construction of means of Trans- port.	226	60	47		2	4	6
			26. Persons engaged in making as- sembling or repairing motor vehicles of cycle.	60	8	41		5		6
			Carriage, cart, bullock, etc. makers and wheelwrights	67	57	6			4	
		17 F and all industries of physical forces (heat, light, etc.)	17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	100	79	60		7		21
			26. Gas works and electric light power	500	79	50		7		21
		12. Other in- dustries and handicrafts.	13.—Other sub-industries and hand- icraft industries.	26,011	24,221	4,000	220	90	100	44
			21. Paints, lithography, engraving, etc.	600	200	793	4	63		7
			22. Book-binding and other, re- lease makers, etc.	500	172	91	1			
			23. Making of musical instruments	200	200					
			24. Making of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, microscopical and surgical instruments.	220	123	100				12
			25. Workers in various plants and machines, masons, hand- icrafts, etc.	21,023	20,724	200	100	1	7	27
			26. Making of handles or levers or handles of other materials like glass and makers of sponges, brushes, bagpipes and metal threads.	5,073	4,310	2,007	63		3	
			27. Toy, etc., makers, etc.	200	200	63				
			28. Others, including masons, pro- cess makers, etc.	21	223	79		2	1	5
			29. Carriers for the disposal of waste, etc.	602	275	2			179	
			30. Soap-makers, etc.	10 61	7,071	1,321		9		3
III.—Transport.	31.—Transport.	31. Transport by water.	17.—TRANSPORT	27,328	27,500	2,000	221	1,220	600	204
			32.—Transport by water	704	700	20				
			124. Labourers in harbour works and docks, etc.	1	1					
			125. Ship-makers and their employes, ship builders, ship owners, etc., etc., etc.	1	1					
			126. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of steam, etc., etc., etc.	95	64	13				
			127. Boat owners, boat men and boat men.	712	717					

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*

Class.	Sub-class	Order	Group No and occupation.	Total No of workers and dependants	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION					Others
					Hindus.	Musal mans	Jains	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D—Preparation and supply of material substances—cont'd	IV—Transport—cont'd	21 Transport by road	21—Transport by road	19,208	14 415	4,435	127	47	179	5
			111 Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	207	170	34		2	1	
			112 Labourers employed on roads and bridges	6 436	6 053	303		80		
			113 Owners managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	160	106	33	20		1	
			114 Owners managers, and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	6 741	3 423	3,085	115	22	93	3
			115 Palki, etc bearers and owners	328	316	12		1		
			116 Pack elephant camel mule and bullock owners and drivers	3 423	2 058	469	5			
			117 Porters and messengers	1 913	1 389	509	7	5	3	
			22.—Transport by rail	15,102	10 656	3 118	48	929	162	190
			118 Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies	13 080	8 965	2 828	47	926	115	109
			110 Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	2 022	1 691	200	1	3	37	
			23 —Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	2,222	1,730	324	16	52	69	30
			120 Imperial Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services	2 087	1 634	302	16	53	57	25
			120 a State Post Office	135	90	22			12	5
			V—Trade.	24 Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance.	23 Post office telegraph, and telephone, services	319 076	236 630	42,288	34,638	112
	V—TRADE	21,616			13 710	1,284	6 569	9	1	34
	24.—Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	21 610			13 710	1 284	6 569	9	1	34
	121 Bank managers money lenders, exchange and insurance agents money changers and brokers and their employes									
	25 —Brokerage, commission and export.	6,147			3,888	793	1,441	10	12	3
	122 Brokers' commission agents commercial travellers warehouse owners and employes	6 147			3,888	793	1,441	10	12	3
	26.—Trade in textiles	21,113			11,164	4,818	5 094	2	12	23
	123 Trade in piece goods wool cotton silk, hair and other textiles.	21,113			11 164	4,818	5 094	2	12	23
	27 —Trade in skins leather and furs	1,504			1 009	468	27			
	124 Trade in skins leather furs feathers horn etc	1,504			1,009	468	27			
	28 —Trade in wood	1,172			605	492	45		30	
	125 Trade in wood (not firewood) cork bark bamboo thatch, etc.	1 172			605	492	45		30	
	29 —Trade in metals	1,310			1,045	215	45			
	126 Trade in metals machinery knives tools etc	1 310			1 040	215	45			
	30 Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	145			139	2			4	
	127 Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	145	139	2			4			

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—continued

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Occup. No. and description.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Jews.	Muslims.	Jains.	Christians.	Atheists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			21.—Trade in chemical products	4,130	9,321	825	7	1	27	4
			22.—Trade in chemical products, (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum products, etc.)	4,723	9,321	825		1	27	4
			23.—Hides, skins, vulcanized, etc.	8,808	8,846	679	3	7	64	72
			24.—Skins of other beasts, tanned and raw.	8,254	8,753	804	2	—	64	43
			25.—Covers and manures of hotels, restaurants, etc. and their supplies.	686	93	373	7	—	—	27
			26.—Other trade in foodstuffs	136,804	136,779	17,624	17,603	28	8,527	64
			27.—Fish dealers	1,377	1,378	—	—	—	1	1
			28.—Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, silk and other commodities	27,311	45,961	4,106	4,006	6	—	—
			29.—Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, etc.	26,940	31,253	1,644	1,631	1	—	—
			30.—Sellers of rice, wheat, sugar, etc.	2,364	2,700	171	226	—	—	—
			31.—Christians, hoteliers, vegetable, fruit and other goods	23,411	2,378	4,313	413	—	91	11
			32.—Oils and other goods	47	23,000	8,321	24,679	16	17	23
			33.—Tobacco, opium, drugs, etc.	2,364	2,723	444	—	1	1	6
			34.—Traders in sheep, goats and pigs	1,237	813	615	—	—	—	—
			35.—Dealers in horse, goat and dairy	14,930	14,734	700	7	1	1,000	—
			36.—Trade in clothing and textile articles	1,864	1,723	230	20	3	—	—
			37.—Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and in toilet (toilet, soap, etc.)	1,864	1,723	230	20	3	—	—
			38.—Trade in furniture	479	300	150	27	—	—	—
			39.—Trade in furniture, carpets, cushions and bed linen	79	43	27	—	—	—	—
			40.—Hardware, cooking utensils, various country products, etc.	670	143	19	17	—	—	—
			41.—Trade in building materials	443	323	133	—	—	—	—
			42.—Trade in building materials other than bricks, lime and sandy materials.	443	319	123	—	—	—	—
			43.—Trade in means of transport	11,801	2,806	2,432	17	8	190	1
			44.—Dealers and drivers in mechanical transport, motor, cycle, etc.	97	344	34	4	—	—	—
			45.—Dealers and drivers in other mechanical transport, motor, cycle, etc.	4,414	4,313	1,878	—	8	184	—
			46.—Dealers and drivers of rickshaws, motor, cycle, etc.	4,414	2,844	1,071	6	—	44	1
			47.—Trade in food	12,801	2,829	1,413	23	—	663	6
			48.—Dealers in rice, wheat, sugar, etc.	12,801	2,846	1,413	23	—	613	—
			49.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to luxury and the same and luxury	12,801	4,806	2,806	234	11	—	—
			50.—Dealers in provision stores, breakfast, tea and tobacco, etc.	2,735	2,735	93	640	—	—	—
			51.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			52.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			53.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			54.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			55.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			56.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			57.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			58.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			59.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			60.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			61.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			62.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			63.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			64.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			65.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			66.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			67.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			68.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			69.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			70.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			71.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			72.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			73.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			74.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			75.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			76.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			77.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			78.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			79.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			80.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			81.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			82.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			83.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			84.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			85.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			86.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			87.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			88.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			89.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			90.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			91.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			92.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			93.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			94.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			95.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			96.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			97.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			98.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			99.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—
			100.—Dealers in common articles, tea, coffee, etc.	2,801	4,877	2,801	4	4	—	—

B.—Preparation and supply of industrial substances—contd.

sub-class.

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group No and occupation	Total No of workers and dependants	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION					Others	
					Hindus	Musal mans	Jains	Christians	Animists		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
B—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>continued</i>	V—Trade— <i>continued</i>	40 Trade of other sorts	40—Trade of other sorts	31,033	20,072	7,435	3,379	33	8	108	
			151 Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc	99	89	7	3				
			152 General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unclassified	19,871	12,250	4,057	2,609	33	7	15	
			153 Itinerant traders, pedlars hawkers, etc.	6,835	4,469	1,701	602		1	2	
			154 Other trades (including farmers of pounds tolls and markets)	4,228	3,204	710	160			89	
	C—Public administration and liberal arts	VI—Public force.	C—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	282,074	205,855	65,600	1,256	5,110	3,207	1,040	
			VI—PUBLIC FORCE	88,427	56,854	24,020	89	2,952	2,139	373	
			41—Army	43,182	26,515	13,035	57	2,924	336	315	
			153 Army (Imperial)	6,947	2,721	1,357		2,820	3	46	
			159 Army Imperial service troops	3,148	1,206	1,507		10	102	233	
			159-a Army Indian States	33,037	22,498	10,171	57	94	231	80	
			44—Police	43,245	30,339	10,983	32	28	1,603	58	
			159 Police (Imperial)	1,356	661	557	2	9	122	5	
			159-a Police (Indian State)	10,262	10,137	8,680	30	10	308	46	
			160 Village watchman	22,627	19,541	1,748		9	1,325	4	
			VII—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	124,857	89,592	32,552	696	644	898	375	
C—Public administration and liberal arts	VII—Public administration	45—Public Administration	124,857	89,592	32,552	696	644	898	375		
		161 Service of the State	3,900	2,045	1,311	36	330	23	155		
		162 Service of Indian and Foreign States —									
		a Ruling Chiefs and their families.	432	417	15						
		b Indian State Officials	26,382	20,053	5,651	284	103	11	60		
		c Indian State menials	60,621	43,627	16,171	230	118	364	95		
		163 Municipal and other local (not Village) service	14,786	5,525	8,020	63	88	400	46		
		164 Village officials and servants other than watchmen	18,736	17,015	684	78	5	150	4		
		VIII—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.	70,790	59,409	9,024	471	1,514	70	292		
		46—Religion	38,084	33,598	1,424	177	808	2	59		
		165 Priests ministers, etc	16,079	15,354	444	97	129				
		166 Religious mendicants inmates of monasteries etc	1,807	1,402	287	33	84	1	55		
		167 Catechists readers church and mission service	1,545	918	26	9	502				
		168 Temple burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors circumcisers.	16,633	15,922	667	38	1	1	4		
		C—Public administration and liberal arts	VIII—Professions and liberal arts.	47—Law	2,928	2,051	802	45		2	28
				169 Lawyers of all kinds including <sup>Kazis</sup> law agents and mukhtars	1,838	1,248	531	29		2	28
170 Lawyers clerks petition writers, etc	1,090			803	271	16					
48—Medicine	6,469			4,833	1,249	57	297	6	52		
171 Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists oculists and veterinary surgeons.	3,124			2,201	700	47	124		47		
172 Midwives vaccinators, compounders nurses masseurs, etc.	3,345			2,632	544	10	143		5		
49—Instruction	7,541			5,643	1,532	160	329	1	76		
173 Professors and teachers of all kinds.	7,186			5,350	1,290	105	227		70		
174 Clerks and servants connected with education.	355			812	26	2	2	1	1		



TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—concluded

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and description.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Jehovah's	Muslims.	Jehovah's	Christians.	Atheists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C.—Public administration and Social Services.	VIII.—President and Members of the Council.	90. Lett and arts and sciences.	96.—Lett and arts and sciences.	12,798	18,861	4,027	20	112	20	77
			176. Public affairs, stenographers, etc.	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
			176. Architects, surveyors, engineers and their assistants.	2,600	1,900	300	10	2	2	15
			177. Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, composers, astronomers, mathematicians, linguists, biologists, statisticians, etc.	1,328	1,800	500	7	20	—	11
			178. Music composition and conduct, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers.	12,440	9,800	2,870	7	13	20	9
			179. Cosmetics, acrobatic fortune tellers, jugglers, acrobats of variety and wild animals.	1,613	1,111	603	6	—	1	—
			B.—MISCELLANEOUS	617,648	546,290	60,715	2,800	1,802	60,123	860
			IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	12,798	7,800	4,800	707	90	90	123
			91.—Persons living principally on their income.	12,798	7,800	4,800	707	90	90	123
			91. F or in the principal of their income.	12,798	7,800	4,800	707	90	90	123
D.—Manufactures.	IX.—Persons living on their income.	X.—Domestic service.	180. Government Pensioners	12,798	7,800	4,800	707	90	90	123
			180-a. Property (other than agricultural land), land and scholarship holders and State pensioners.	12,798	7,800	4,800	707	90	90	123
			X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.	118,117	86,400	19,800	864	861	1,900	80
			92.—Domestic service	118,117	86,400	19,800	864	861	1,900	80
			181. Cooks, waiter, waitress, dress-makers, washermen and other indoor servants.	304,602	24,750	1,270	941	800	1,204	49
			182. Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	4,020	2,800	1,200	1	90	1	3
			183. Private motor drivers and chauffeurs.	798	864	223	—	15	—	7
			XI.—INDUSTRIALLY DEPENDENT OCCUPATIONS.	61,803	50,170	21,800	1,871	800	21,719	110
			93.—General term which do not include definite occupation.	61,803	50,170	21,800	1,871	800	21,719	110
			184. Manufacturers, business men and proprietors otherwise employed.	4,123	2,817	1,804	70	21	—	46
E.—Transportation and Communication.	X.—Domestic service.	XII.—REPRODUCTIVE	185. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in mercantile offices, warehouses, and shops.	9,706	7,437	1,847	900	2	27	21
			96. Machinery otherwise supported by laborers and workmen otherwise employed.	213	213	67	207	207	21,719	2
			XII.—REPRODUCTIVE	186,794	87,770	21,770	120	2	1,307	9
			97.—General term which do not include definite occupation.	186,794	87,770	21,770	120	2	1,307	9
			98. Foundries of iron, steel and other metals.	2,803	2,803	214	7	1	212	—
			99. Foundries of iron, steel and other metals.	2,803	2,803	214	7	1	212	—
			100. Baggers, baggers, printers.	60,870	64,803	11,271	121	7	803	9
			101. Baggers, baggers, printers.	64,803	64,803	11,271	121	7	803	9
			102. Printers and printers.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
			103.—Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
F.—Other occupations.	X.—Domestic service.	XIII.—OTHER	104. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
			105. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
			106. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
			107. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
			108. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
			109. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
			110. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
			111. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
			112. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—
			113. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	671	671	307	—	—	2	—

## IMPERIAL TABLE XXI.

### ***Occupation by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.***

Part A only of this Table has been compiled, Part B which is optional being omitted. It gives statistics for the occupations of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Armenians and certain castes selected on local conditions. The occupations are arranged under 12 main heads corresponding to the sub-classes of the scheme of classification given in Table XVII. Columns 6 and 7 throw light on the extent to which traditional caste occupations are followed, while column 8 is intended to make it possible to discount the tendency of functional castes to return their traditional occupations as their principal means of livelihood. The figures in column 9 onward are exclusive of those shown in column 6.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

## TABLE XXI—Occupation

Serial No.	Code Title or Name	Sex	Traditional occupation	POPULATION DEALT WITH				NUMBER OF Agriculture Workers Whose Additional Career Preference Was Returned As Their Principal Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION									
				Adult workers	Dependents (both sexes)	Total population of household of adult worker	Total population of household of adult worker		I. EXPENDITURE OF YEARS AND YEARS									
									Years of experience in this occupation	Years of experience in this occupation	Years of experience in this occupation	Years of experience in this occupation	Years of experience in this occupation	Years of experience in this occupation	Years of experience in this occupation	Years of experience in this occupation	Years of experience in this occupation	Years of experience in this occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CENTRAL INDIA																		
HINDU																		
1	Ajmer	Male 1 sample	Agriculture	778,982	1,821,833	98,128	37,964	80,520	1,773	328,139	648	137,471	78,094	1				
	Bombay	Male 1 sample		477,394	1,279,738	126,371	19,000	17,000	3,756	308,798	364	87,223	118,013					
		Female 1 sample		428,873		126,776	8,453	11,213	625	27,446	364	140,458	1,200					
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Trade	22,196	48,123	12,391	3,327	1,000	18	4,894	67	428	24					
		Female 1 sample		2,777		8,741	264	100		1,809		953						
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	1,104	1,000	4,913	471	100	2	1,123	26	79	26					
		Female 1 sample		57		1,000	24	100		361								
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	4,293	3,77	3,77	477	136	4	1,119	2	64	1					
		Female 1 sample		731		1,119		36		426								
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	2,277	3,000	1,736	254	11		361		79	1					
		Female 1 sample		1,713		838	93			773		61	1					
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	1,451	390	2,094	800			1,394		27	19					
		Female 1 sample		1,113		1,000	191			791		618						
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	1,001	2,323	1,044	100	8		361		10	1					
		Female 1 sample		677		400	83			61		10						
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	2,700	3,379	2,454	344	100	1	361	6	29	1					
		Female 1 sample		11		440		41		36		66						
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	2,113	3,706	341	65	23		79		1						
		Female 1 sample		803		106	21			36								
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	1,322	3,000	1,001	379	1		377	1	100	1					
		Female 1 sample		677		867	2			371								
2	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Carriers by pack animals	30,473	11,413	744	100	2,319	600	2,323	63	2,373	13					
		Female 1 sample		436		513	100	1,776		2,379		1,776						
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Legged pilgrims	13	7,351	60	100	236	113	1,003	12	377	24					
		Female 1 sample		2,731		673	60	136	12	779		300	30					
3	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Agriculture	23,794	30,777	9,76	786	1,738				9,841	641					
		Female 1 sample		11,513		6,367	43	1,173				3,718	72					
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	48,123	47,413	49,791	94	1,321				3,023	307					
		Female 1 sample		27,841		71	71	1,370				1,136	364					
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Friends	72,861	11,771	14,707	6,514	1,600	1,544	30,325	73	4,083	803					
		Female 1 sample		1,363		1,363	219	603	98	12,023		237	136					
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Friends	2,000	2,000	467	156	71	61	2,507	1	146	61					
		Female 1 sample		1,000		67	6			1,173								
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	786	19,634	2,379	716	273	63	11,000	6	611	61					
		Female 1 sample		4,003		196	16	16	43	4,196		1,31	1					
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	11,513	24,077	1,36	300	470	100	2,043	278	278	100					
		Female 1 sample		344		216	23	240	22	2,013		340						
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	1,360	24,319	9,713	4,003	235	1,000	27,446	64	2,044	236					
		Female 1 sample		1,177		1,000	154	54	170	4,336		2,047	131					
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	2,106	2,000	477	10	19	67	771		790	79					
		Female 1 sample		614		1	1	56	17	173		790						
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Do	477	219	66	6		12	1		66						
		Female 1 sample		361						1								
4	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Leather workers	11,513	11,513	19,716	21	913	1,544	20,446	49	4,794	4,100					
		Female 1 sample		11,513		9,746	1,003	6,67		12,000		4,100						
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Wicker and bamboo work	2,511	2,511	461	677	277	943	1		66	66					
		Female 1 sample		1,003		36		413	364			110	66					
5	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Agriculture and other work	12,000	19,713	24,907	264	121	1	1,000	1	1,000	670					
		Female 1 sample		21,400		19,003	51	110				2,000	1,000					
11	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Agriculture	12,000	12,000	19,713	91	361				1,000	1,000					
		Female 1 sample		11,513		641	64	607				1,000	1,000					
12	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Stone and brick work	1,77	66	611	64	1		1,000		1,000	1,000					
		Female 1 sample		607		10	10			61		61						
13	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Distillers, butchers and other trades	11,513	17,319	2,000	66	66	66	77	66	1,000	1,000					
		Female 1 sample		661		71	66	66		2,077	61	1,000	66					
	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Wicker work	300	1,207	1,000	66	77	106	2,077	1	1,000						
		Female 1 sample		614		66	66	66		1,000								
14	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Wicker and bamboo work	19,713	1,000	7,713	64	67				1,000	1,000					
		Female 1 sample		6,179		10	67					1,000	1,000					
15	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Wicker and bamboo work	64	613	1,000	710	66				1,000	1,000					
		Female 1 sample		613		67	710	66				1,000	1,000					
17	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Wicker work	66	17,106	1,319	360	1	73	1,106		1,319	1,000					
		Female 1 sample		1		21						1,319	1,319					
18	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Wicker and bamboo work	66	17,106	1,319	360	1	73	1,106		1,319	1,000					
		Female 1 sample		1		21						1,319	1,319					
19	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Wicker and bamboo work	66	17,106	1,319	360	1	73	1,106		1,319	1,000					
		Female 1 sample		1		21						1,319	1,319					
20	Amritsar	Male 1 sample	Wicker and bamboo work	66	17,106	1,319	360	1	73	1,106		1,319	1,000					
		Female 1 sample		1		21						1,319	1,319					

## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

## OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)

OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)																				
II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS		III. INDUSTRY		IV. TRANSPORT		VI. PUBLIC FORCE		VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.			IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR OWN INCOME.		XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESIGNED OCCUPATIONS.		XII. Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.		Serial Number	
Owners managers, clerks etc.	Labourers.	Owners, managers clerks etc.	Artisans and other work men	Owners managers, ship's officers etc.	Labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki bearers etc.	V Trade	Commissioned and gazetted officers.	Others.	Gazetted officers.	Others.	Religious.	Lawyers, doctors and teachers.	Others.		Domestic service	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., other wise unspecified.	Labourers unspecified.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1	
50 40	1,140 602	281 09	2,052 837	82 4	2,706 100	8,992 2,842	248	4,518 29	301 27	10,025 600	102 112	449 72	1,443 805	1,573 1,251	17,755 4,306	835 150	51,427 65,123	11,185 8,334		
50 40	1,035 038	249 09	1,030 809	10 1	2,588 153	6,850 2,560	77	2,203 29	209 24	8,950 554	72 50	388 35	1,231 728	1,472 1,192	15,767 4,128	770 140	44,206 56,396	10,792 8,007		
					2	1				8			2		11		25 48	5	1	
2 40	12 3	48 2	60 10	1	94 3		2	38	33	361 5	10	40 1	150 32	270 200	980 106	175 7	313 632	80 46	2	
	11 1	27	37 2	1	26 2		2	10	24	157 1	3	18	99 7	33 45	537 46	93 4	103 88	27 10		
	2	1	1		27			7	2	56		9	5	100 31	95 4	8 2	47 108	13 4		
					6					11				1 2	17		15 20	9 14		
2 40	6	7	1		9			1		3		5	17 0	6 3	44 28	6	53 41	0 12		
										1			40	7	7 1		1 6	1 5		
	2	10	12 4		3 1			4	1	63 1	4	4 1	3 12	68 51	264 10	5	44 117	8		
	1	2 1	14		3			3	6	21 1	1	7	2	18 14	84 8	2 1	15 24	7 1		
	3	2	5 3		20			2		50 2	2	6	8 7	44 47	132 9	21	35 110	6		
	21	28 14	30 7		147 163		4	10		48 2			25 42	7 47	132 26	5	1,898 1,309	89 77	3	
	8	1	10 10		9 46			47 8		111 3	2 1	6	14 1	12 21	185 21	11 1	361 418	944 381	4	
	57 11		14 2		34 7		25	152		338 8	1 3		20 2	14 12	612 5	3	1,691 1,832	52 15	5	
	0		25 4		17			62		82 5	1	1	11 7	2	193 53	3	1,131 1,010	61 11	6	
17	39 39	21 2	169 37	0	343 0	1,586 356	20	1,283 11	148 3	3,254 110			234 22	275 30	281 183	1,853 776	128 54	1,567 1,040	7,761 4,314	7
	1 5	2	2	2	7	62 12	4	70	8	110 3			17 7	8 11	100 31	2	53 85	233 130		
1	4 3	3	8	2	60	242 58	8	615	31	764 30			42 2	25 5	106 68	402 174	9 40	765 440	693 500	
1	2 3	5 2	41 11	2	57 1	347 70	5	326	10 2	638 8			40 0	10 20	66 58	500 109	22 2	221 476	1,232 440	
16	32 26	3	20 1		212 4	813 184	8	217	55	944 12			58 107	50 1	500 470	88 11	820 828	5,021 4,984		
	2	7	30 11		5 4	103 20	1	24 10	27 1	614 47			48 6	23 8	41 10	305 22	3 96	63 134		
		1	2 14	3	2	29 3		1 1	5	104 1			20 5	7 2	10 3	40 4	5 0	65 18		
3	255 223	1	600 170		705 24	260 170		10 7		1,075 18	1	1	223 215	111 225	2,814 921	37 12	18,83 28,248	469 149	8	
	3	10	152 123		40	72 63		4		787 129			10 3	19 28	170 85	4	508 597	21 40	9	
	100 160	39 90	17		140	97 26	1	29	1	47 5	1	2	1 7	22 37	383 4,005	1 0	3,033 4,005	16 173	10	
	18	10	81 31	1	124 10	109 82	7	149	1	372 0	8 3	1	7 40	30 27	362 59	7	1,074 1,177	142 41	11	
	1		2 13			74 87		3		6	2		8	1 8	9 8		40 20	6	12	
2	21 12 12 7	20	22 2	1	07	1,480 710		20	4	62 2	7 3	2	43 7	71 51	314 59	130 21	596 846	31 55	13	
			3 14		17	81 22	3	307		266 0	1	4	8	20 51	192 37	7 15	382 673	66 37	14	
			3 9		8	90 16				10 5	5 21		2 2	39 1	523 37	2 1	870 1,162	36 44	15	
8	305 51	22	3		594	104 79		8 1		63 2		1	16 6	48 19	4,036 607	9 1	4,821 4,867	126 106	16	
3	6. 20		10 20		2	18 17				73	24 16		178 2	73 5	333 41	2	971 1,835	40 48	17	
2	13 42 4	62	451 241	3	200 2	109 60			44 20	640 150	4 1	41 8	63 89	46 31	410 326	28 1	1,139 901	60 19	18	
			22		112 6	33 103		14		151			3 21	14 25	280 32	5	585 855	64 13	19	
1			57		4	45		18		25			24	5	37	1	111	3	20	

TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATION BY

No. by Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	Total population.	Dependents (each month).	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR		Number of actual workers whose traditional occupation was not returned as their principal occupation.	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION.						
								I. EXTRACTS OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.						
					Planted lands in acres.	Orchards in acres.		Acres from total of land.	Cultivation of all lands.	Agro- and forestry of all lands.	Plantations, orchards, etc.	Forestry of all lands.	Forestry of all lands.	Fishing and hunting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	Malay	Male	27,213	26,219	21,156	1,400	579			24,756	117	4,457	282	
	Boyaka	Female	21,073		1,787	38				20,086		1,987		
		3 males	1,967	1,123	271					1,696		271		
	Alakura	Male	29	30	30					13				
	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,773	1,884	19	57			1,213		1,660		
		Female	613		236					377		236		
	Bohala Pomer	Male	2,279	4,383	913	113	19			1,163		1,116		
	Chakara	Male	2,279	2,279	2,279	30	126			2,153		126		
		Female	2,279		1,123					1,156				
	Chakara	Male	78	1,200	907	30				757		30		
	Dakhi	Male	236	744	30	13				206		30		
		Female	236		30					206				
	Gokara	Male	1,200	1,200	1,200	13	4			1,187		13		
	Okhla	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
	Over	Male	1,213	1,213	1,213	136	13			1,077		136		
	Garhi male	Male	1,213	1,213	1,213	10	1			1,203		10		
		Female	1,213		1,213					1,213				
	Kidhi	Male	236	1,213	136					1,077		136		
	Parhar	Male	2,373	2,373	1,703	14				2,359		14		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
	Pomer (Martha)	Male	29	29	29	2				27		2		
	Pomer (Martha)	Female	29		29					29				
	Pomer (Martha)	Male	29	29	29	2				27		2		
		Female	29		29					29				
	Tak	Male	2,373	1,213	2,300	23	17			2,350		17		
	Proper	Male	2,373	2,373	1,213	171	17			2,192		171		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
	Sarda	Male	1,213	1,213	1,213	13				1,200		13		
		Female	1,213		1,213					1,213				
	Sarda	Male	1,213	1,213	1,213	13				1,200		13		
		Female	1,213		1,213					1,213				
	Tymer	Male	236	1,213	300					1,913		300		
		Female	236		236					236				
12	Salahi	Male	1,213	1,213	1,213	13				1,200		13		
		Female	1,213		1,213					1,213				
13	Bohala	Male	27,213	26,219	21,156	1,400	579			24,756		4,457	282	
		Female	21,073		1,787	38				20,086		1,987		
14	Tak	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
15	Tak	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
16	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
17	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
18	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
19	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
20	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
21	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
22	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
23	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
24	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
25	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
26	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
27	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
28	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
29	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
30	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
31	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
32	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
33	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
34	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
35	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
36	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
37	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
38	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
39	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
40	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
41	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
42	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
43	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
44	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
45	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
46	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
47	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
48	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
49	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
50	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
51	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
52	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
53	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
54	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		
		Female	2,373		2,373					2,373				
55	Bohala	Male	2,373	2,373	2,373	21	17			2,356		17		

OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)

OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)																				
II. EMPLOYMENT OF MINERALS		III. INDUSTRY		IV. TRANSPORT		VI. PUBLIC FORUM.		VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS		IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR OWN INCOME.		X. DOMESTIC SERVICE.		XI. INSUFFICIENTLY EMPLOYED OCCUPATIONS.		XII. Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.		Serial Number
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
0	123	13	107	1	153	469			63	1442	4	41	76	201	1327	158	1300	203		
	123		35	1	10	110			1	81	2	3	114	124	525	20	1406	151		
					3	34			6	172		1	5	16	225	3	157	6		
						2				0				10	42	2	15	20		
			4		1					6		1		1	1		25	4		
			5		5	19			9	97		1	3	11	44	3	61	28		
			1			1				17		1	1	10	6		70	3		
8	133	7	54	1	10	5			13	82	1	3		9	42	1	34	22		
			12		1	2			3	10	2	11	12	7	41		41	3		
					41	98			1	323			3	32	310	43	221	53		
					8	14			3	12			3	7	101	8	323	21		
						5				15				10	6		3	5		
										1				1	2	60	2	5		
										10							3	1		
										1							2	1		
										2							1	2		
										27							134	7		
										1							222	5		
										22							22	8		
										43							18	6		
										7							33	1		
										20							8			
										80							16	5		
										7							72	7		
										1							50	9		
										2										
										5							3	2		
										84							165	24		
										15							160	48		
										225							271	14		
										15							225	13		
										10							14	1		
										1							70	3		
										66							45	1		
										1							81	3		
										07							102	11		
										1							145	9		
										48							10	4		
										1							21	5		
																	38	1		



## IMPERIAL TABLE XXII.

### Industrial Statistics.

This Table is based on information specially collected through the Managers of Industrial Establishments employing not less than 10 persons. Establishments in which several Industries falling under different groups are carried on, such as, Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needlework, have been classified under the Industry which is carried on most.

2 The Table is divided into 7 parts —

*Part I* —Provincial Summary of Establishments classified according to the strength and nature of each. In this Part Establishments using mechanical power are shown under “ A ” and those not using it under “ B ”

*Part II* —Distribution of Industries by States

*Part III* —Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers

*Part IV* —Caste or Race and Birthplace of skilled workmen classified according to their occupation

*Part V* —Caste or Race and Birthplace of unskilled labourers

(In Parts IV and V only those castes the strength of which was more than 100 and 200 respectively have been shown )

*Part VI* —Details of power used in Industries

*Part VII* —Details of looms used in Textile Industries





TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd*

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																				
Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management)	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED			DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF				SKILLED WORKMEN				UNSKILLED LABOURERS				REMARKS			
		Males	Females.	Total	Managers		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over					
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	4	5	8	7	8	0		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
IV—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES— <i>contd.</i>																				
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.																				
A	Total	3	4,689	823	3	5	5	23		210			2,581	444	1,303	283	574		101	
	400 and over	3	4,609	823	3	5	5	23		210			2,581	444	1,303	283	574		101	
(c)	Total	2	100		1	2	1			1			72				23			
Woollen Kailin and Burry Weaving Factories.	Total	2	100		1	8	1			1			73				23			
B	20—50	1	40		1	1	1			1			15				23			
	50—100	1	60		1	1	1			1			57							
(d)	Total	3	114	31	2	2	2	4		0			78	11	20	20				
Silk, Cotton and Wool Weaving Factory	Total	1	24		1	1	1			1			20							
B	20—50	1	24		1	1	1			1			20							
Silk Institutes	Total	2	90	31	1	1	1	4		5			58	11	20	20				
A	50—100	1	71	26	1	1	1	3		4			58	11	4	14				
B	20—50	1	19	6	1	1	1	1		1			38	12	6	6				
(e)	Total	1	57	12	1	1	1	1		8			38	12	6	6		3		
Brush Factory	Total	1	57	12	1	1	1	1		8			38	12	6	6		3		
A	50—100	1	57	12	1	1	1	1		8			38	12	6	6		3		
V—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES																				
Tannery and Lac Factory	TOTAL	1	443	80	1	2	2	6		19			50	5	345	60	20		20	
A	Total	1	443	80	1	2	2	6		19			50	5	345	60	20		20	
	400 and over	1	443	80	1	2	2	6		19			50	5	345	60	20		20	
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES																				
Iron and Brass Foundry	TOTAL	5	406	7	3	1	2	4		20			281	5	114	2	1			
A	Total	1	42	1	1	1	1	1		8			18		14	1				
	20—50	1	42	1	1	1	1	1		8			18		14	1				
Workshops	Total	3	315	5	2	2	2	2		9			203	5	87					
A	200—400	1	208		1	1	1	1		0			110		90					
B	Total	2	107	5	1	1	1	2		3			93	5	7					
	20—50	1	23		1	1	1	1		1			14		7					
	50—100	1	84	5	1	1	1	2		2			79		7					



TABLE XXII —INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART I —PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—contd

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

Description of Establishment	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of Establishments	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF										SKILLED WORKMEN				UNSKILLED LABOURERS				REMARKS
					Males		Females		Managers		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14		
Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Managers	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Clerical Staff	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
X —FOOD INDUSTRIES—contd																							
Dairies—contd																							
D	Total	3	54	1		3		2			6			3					41	1			
		2	25	1		2		1			2			3					20	1			
D	10-20	1	29			1		1			3			3					21				
		2	40	11		2		5			9			4					20	11			
A	10-20	1	11	3		1		2			1			3					4	3			
		1	29	8		1		3			8			1					16	8			
Grass Hand Press	Total	1	17	4		1		2			5			7					2	4			
		1	17	4		1		2			5			7					2	4			
XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESSES—																							
Hosiery Factory	Total	5	73	99		4		03			5			63					86				
		1	3	24		1		1						2					24				
D	20-50	1	3	24		1		1					2						24				
		1	3	75		1		03			2			72					72				
D	50-100	1	3	75		1		03			2			12									
		1	13			1		1						12									
D	10-20	1	13			1		1						12									
		2	53			1		1			3			49									
D	Total	1	11			1		1			3			10					10				
		1	42			1		1			3			30					30				
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES—																							
Furniture Factories	Total	2	33 <sup>+</sup>			2								31					5				
		2	38			2								31					5				
D	10-20	1	11			1							10										
		1	27			1								21					5				



TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

## CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

Description of Establish- ment	District	No. of establish- ments	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED			DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF				SKILLED WORKMEN				UNSKILLED LABOURERS				REMARKS		
						Managers		Superintending and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians	Aged 14 and over		Under 14			
			Males	Females		Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Central India																				
II.—MINES																				
Coal Quarry	Rewa	31	2,113	1,006	3	28	6	202	721	20	1,149	843	210	152	Seasonal.					
Coal Quarry	Do	1	72	576	1	1	2	3	45	21	780	478	150	90						
Diamond Mines	Panna	23	413	415	1	28	3	3	628	10	305	354	61	2						
Yellow Ochre Mines	Do	1	68	15	1				2	64	13									
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS																				
Stone	{ TOTAL Bhopal Rewa Nagod Malhar Do Rewa	7	510	259	2	4	2	2	117	330	227	41	33							
Stone	{ TOTAL Bhopal Rewa Nagod Malhar Do Rewa	4	203	26	3	3	1	1	117	26	77	9								
Stone	{ TOTAL Bhopal Rewa Nagod Malhar Do Rewa	1	13	3		1	1	1	13	3										
Stone	{ TOTAL Bhopal Rewa Nagod Malhar Do Rewa	1	33	3		1	1	1	31	3										
Stone	{ TOTAL Bhopal Rewa Nagod Malhar Do Rewa	1	73	23		1	1	1	70	9										
Stone	{ TOTAL Bhopal Rewa Nagod Malhar Do Rewa	1	84	23		1	1	1	70	9										
Stone	{ TOTAL Bhopal Rewa Nagod Malhar Do Rewa	1	196	111	1	1	1	1	101	102	27	11	21							
Stone	{ TOTAL Bhopal Rewa Nagod Malhar Do Rewa	1	109	122	1	1	1	1	111	111	12	11	11							
Stone and Lime Factory	Rewa	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980	3,014	91	91	6	183	444	444	4,279	2,339	690	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	101	4,201	2,186	88	88	1	169	234	234	2,978	2,056	116	130						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	68	2,727	1,419	60	60	1	85	135	135	2,027	1,332	53	87	59 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial					
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	110	9,231	3,057	3	96	9	188	459	467	4,305	2,359	716	231						
Stone and Lime Factory	Do	104	8,980																	



TABLE XXII —INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART II —DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—conold

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																					
TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED				DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CEREML STAFF																	
No of establishments		District.		SKILLED WORKMEN																UNSKILLED LABOURERS	
				Managers				Superintending and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians.		Aged 14 and over		Under 14		REMARKS	
Males	Females	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
X --FOOD INDUSTRIES																					
{ TOTAL																					
Bhopal																					
Dhar																					
Al Rajpur																					
Barwanl																					
Ratlam																					
Jhabua																					
Indore																					
Vagad																					
183 19 9 17 27 23 108 19 1 1																					
126 4 6 10 13 12 84 4 1 1																					
18 3 1 3 5 3 6 3 1 1																					
34 1 1 3 5 2 22 3 1 1																					
20 1 1 1 1 4 15 1 1 1																					
10 1 1 1 1 1 8 1 1 1																					
15 1 1 1 1 1 12 1 1 1																					
29 1 1 1 1 3 21 1 1 1																					
40 11 1 5 5 4 23 11 1 1																					
17 4 2 2 2 5 9 4 1 1																					
XI --INDUSTRIES OF DRESS																					
72 99 4 3 5 63 98																					
Indore																					
Hosiery Factory																					
Weaving Cloth Socks																					
Bhopal																					
3 3 1 1 2 2 24																					
1 1 1 1 1 1 72																					
13 1 1 3 3 12 40																					
Bhopal																					
2 53 1 1 3 40																					
XII --FURNITURE INDUS-TRIES																					
38 2 2 31 5 5																					
Bhopal																					
Furniture Factories																					
XIII.--INDUSTRIES 'CON-NECTED WITH BUILD-INGS																					
55 47 2 2 2 2 49 42 2 5																					
Bhopal																					
Lime Manufactories																					
{ TOTAL																					
Rewa																					
Malhar																					
Rewa																					
13 17 1 1 1 2 10 14 3 3																					
2 8 1 1 1 1 1 6 3 3																					
11 9 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 2																					
42 30 1 1 1 1 39 23 2 2																					
XIV --PRODUCTION APPLI-CATION AND TRAVELING FORCES																					
18 2 2 11 65 111 18 5																					
Bhopal																					
Indore																					
Rewa																					
129 18 1 1 5 5 70 18 4 4																					
62 3 1 1 6 6 25 1 1 1																					
12 3 2 2 10 10 7 17 17																					
XV --INDUSTRIES OF LEVITY																					
{ Indore																					
Bhopal																					
Ratlam																					
Barwanl																					
Ratna																					
99 104 23 13 29 71 100 12 4 7																					
2 1 1 1 1 5 24 1 1 2																					
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 2																					
23 1 1 1 20 64 1 20																					
1 1 1 1 1 7 20 20																					





TABLE XXII — INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART III — INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS—*contd*

Description of Establishment	Total number	NUMBER OWNED BY										NUMBER MANAGED BY						REMARKS	
		State or local authority	REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE			PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE													
			Euro peans or Anglo- Indians	Both. Indians	Euro peans or Anglo- Indians	Hindus	Musalmans	Parsis.	Others	Euro peans or Anglo- Indians	Hindus	Musalmans	Parsis.	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
V — LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	1				1							1							
Tannery and Lac Factory	1				1							1							
VII — METAL INDUSTRIES	5	2	1	1		1						4	1	1					
Iron and Brass Foundry	1				1									1					
Workshops	3	2	1									3							
General Engineering Motor Works.	1					1						1							
VIII — GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE INDUSTRIES	2				1								2						
Glass Factory	1												1						
Brick and Tile Factory	1				1								1						
IX — INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	5	2	1	1		1						1	4						
Sealing Wax and Ink Factories	2	1			1									2					
Harro, Kherwar and other Jungle Products	1	1												1					
Paint Factory	1			1								1							
Thymol Factory	1							1						1					
X — FOOD INDUSTRIES	9	4			1														
Distilleries										3									
Flour Mills	6	4												1	1	7			
	2				1					2						6			
Cross Hand Press	1							1		1				1		1			

TABLE XVII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART III.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSES OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS—*Contd.*

Description of Establishment	Total number	NUMBER OWNED BY															NUMBER MANAGED BY				
		REGISTERED OWNERS WITH DEBITORS SO AS										PART TO SHARE IN AS					Hindus.	Musulmans	Partials	Others	Remarks
		State or local authority	European or Anglo-Indian.	Indian.	Both.	European or Anglo-Indian.	Hindus.	European or Anglo-Indian.	Musulmans.	Partials	Others	Partials	Musulmans.	Partials	Others						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
VI.—INDUSTRIES OF INDIAN																					
Textile Factory	5						1	4				1	4								
Woolen Cloth, Silk, and	1						1	1				1	1								
Handloom	1																				
Spinning Factory	1							1					1								
Textile Mills	2							2					2								
XII.—PRINTING INDUSTRIES																					
Printing Presses	2							2					2								
XIII.—LIT. STUDIES CONNECTED WITH INDIAN																					
Literary	3	1					2					1	2								
Literary	1						1					1	1								
Literary	1						1					1	1								
XIV.—INDUSTRIES AFFILIATED WITH HISTORY OF NATIONAL POWER																					
Textile Factory	3	3										1	1	1							
Textile Factory	1																				
Textile Factory	1																				
Textile Factory	1																				
XV.—INDUSTRIES OF LITERATURE																					
Printing Presses	5	4					3			1		5	5		3		1				
Printing Presses	6	4					3			1		5	5		3		1				

TABLE XXII —INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART IV —CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

NUMBER OF WORK MEN										CASTE OR RACE										BORN																				
Description of Establishment and Occupation	ADULTS					CHILDREN UNDER 14					IN THE PROVINCE										IN OTHER PROVINCES																			
	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
CENTRAL INDIA																																								
II — MINES																																								
Coal Mine	5,763	1,694	590	4	183	141	207	259	78	808	163	618	728	664	189	324	1,741	263	138	1,634	4,921	541	347	457	263	11	1	28	335	828	7	17	189	14	1	2	1			
Overman	703	11															71	10	3	117	501	14	8																	
Quarryman	45																																							
Driver	1																																							
Fireman	1																																							
Others	41																																							
Coll. clerk	628	10																																						
Underlooker	3																																							
Boiler	13																																							
Filter	227																																							
Sonit Filter	2																																							
Turner	15																																							
Manufacturer of Powder	22																																							
Blacksmith	17																																							
Miller	25																																							
Hever	504																																							
Diamond Mines	28																																							
Tuadar	1																																							
Yellow Ochre Mines	2																																							
Miner	1																																							
Weldman	1																																							
III — QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS																																								
Stone	117																																							
Victory	17																																							
Driver	17																																							
Contractor	3																																							
Others	91																																							
IV — TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES																																								
(a)	2,863	410	586	4	121																																			
Cotton Ginning and Pressing Fac	686																																							
Spinning	14																																							
Pressman	25																																							
Gillman	83																																							
Driver	8												</																											

TABLE XVII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION—continued

Description of Establishment and Occupation.	STATUS OF WORKING MEN.				CASTE OR RACE.										IN THE PROVINCE.										OTHER PROVINCES.									
	STATUS OF WORKING MEN.				CASTE OR RACE.										IN THE PROVINCE.										OTHER PROVINCES.									
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Others.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.	Mal.		
IV.—DIVISION OF COASTWISE INDUSTRIES.																																		
1. Salt.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2. Sugar.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3. Tobacco.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4. Cotton.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5. Jute.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6. Silk.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7. Woollen.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8. Paper.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9. Printing.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10. Bookbinding.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11. Leather.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12. Metal.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13. Glass.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14. Pottery.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15. Textiles.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
16. Miscellaneous.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
17. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
19. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
22. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
24. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
28. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
29. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
31. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
33. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
34. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
36. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
37. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
38. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
39. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
40. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
41. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
42. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
43. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
44. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
45. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
46. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
47. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
48. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
49. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
50. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
51. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
52. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
53. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
54. Total.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0																							

TABLE XXII —INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART IV—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION—continued

Description of Establishment and Occupation	CASTE OR RACE										BORN									
	NUMBER OF WORK MEN										IN OTHER PROVINCES.									
Description of Establishment and Occupation	MALES					FEMALES					IN THE PROVINCE					IN OTHER PROVINCES.				
	Adults	Children under 14	Others	Others	Others	Adults	Children under 14	Others	Others	Others	Central Provinces	Madras	Punjab	Rajputana	Baroda	Delhi	Gwalior	Hyderabad	Goa	Baluchistan
1																				
V—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES																				
Tannery and Lac Factory	50																			
Driver	50																			
Alstry	1																			
Carpenter	1																			
Filter	1																			
Tanner	1																			
Foreman	1																			
Others	33																			
VII—METAL INDUSTRIES																				
Iron and Brass Foundry	201																			
Moulder	18																			
Turner	6																			
Filter	4																			
Driver	1																			
Blacksmith	1																			
Mechanic	1																			
Others	203																			
Workshops	29																			
Driver	31																			
Filter	13																			
Mechanic	10																			
Carpenter	6																			
Turner	6																			
Painter	10																			
Blacksmith	10																			
Alstry	12																			
Petroleum	11																			
Moulder	11																			
Foreman	60																			
Others	40																			
General Engineering Motor Works																				
Filter	20																			
Carpenter	2																			
Blacksmith	2																			
Driver	4																			
Turner	4																			
VIII—GLASS AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY																				
Glass Factory	62																			
Filter	11																			
Blower	6																			
Helper	6																			
Driver	1																			
Brick and Tile Factory	51																			
Brick Moulder	51																			
Tile man	8																			
Mason	3																			
Clay-artist	1																			
Vibratory	1																			
Carpenter	1																			
Others	3																			

TABLE XVII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION—continued

Name of Institution and Corporation	1911			1912			1913			1914			1915			1916			1917			1918			1919			1920			1921			1922			1923			1924			1925			1926			1927			1928			1929			1930			1931			1932			1933			1934			1935			1936			1937			1938			1939			1940			1941			1942			1943			1944			1945			1946			1947			1948			1949			1950			1951			1952			1953			1954			1955			1956			1957			1958			1959			1960			1961			1962			1963			1964			1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1978			1979			1980			1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1992			1993			1994			1995			1996			1997			1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			2024			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029			2030			2031			2032			2033			2034			2035			2036			2037			2038			2039			2040			2041			2042			2043			2044			2045			2046			2047			2048			2049			2050			2051			2052			2053			2054			2055			2056			2057			2058			2059			2060			2061			2062			2063			2064			2065			2066			2067			2068			2069			2070			2071			2072			2073			2074			2075			2076			2077			2078			2079			2080			2081			2082			2083			2084			2085			2086			2087			2088			2089			2090			2091			2092			2093			2094			2095			2096			2097			2098			2099			2100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Name	Address	City	State	Country	Institution	Corporation	Type	Value	Date	Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second	Tenth	Hundredth	Thousandth	Ten-thousandth	Hundred-thousandth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	Quattuordecillionth	Quintodecillionth	Sexdecillionth	Septendecillionth	Octodecillionth	Nondecillionth	Vigintillionth	Unvigintillionth	Duovigintillionth	Trevigintillionth	Quadvigintillionth	Quinvigintillionth	Sexvigintillionth	Septuagintillionth	Octogintillionth	Nonagintillionth	Centillionth	Millionth	Billionth	Trillionth	Quadrillionth	Quintillionth	Sextillionth	Septillionth	Octillionth	Nonillionth	Decillionth	Undecillionth	Duodecillionth	Tredecillionth	





TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART V.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH PLACE OF

Description of Establishment.	NUMBER OF LABORERS.								CRAFTS												
	AMERICA.				FOREIGN COUNTRY.				Able.	Semi.	Dynamite.	Carpenter.	Cabinet.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Cord.	Black.	Carpenter.	Kiln.	Kiln.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.													
CENTRAL INDIA	1,800	4,800	1,800	1,110	410	800	800	807	61	117	223	1,520	800	800	1,221	800					
II—MINES	1,100	600	210	120	100		100	100			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Coal Quarry	10																				
Collieries	100	400	100	50	100		100	100													
Diamond Mines	800	800	50	50	80		80	80													
Yellow Ochre Mines	40	10					10	10													
III—QUARRIES OF BUILDING STONES	800	800	40	50			50	50													
Granite	10	10					10	10													
Limestone	100	100	10	10			10	10													
Stone and Lime Factory	10	10	10	10			10	10													
IV—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES	4,800	8,200	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
TOTAL	4,800	8,200	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
(a) Cotton Spinning and Weaving Factories	4,800	8,200	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
(b) Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	1,800	800	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
(c) Woollen Kinds and Derry Woollen Factories			10		10																
(d) Silk Industries	10	10					10	10													
(e) Brack Factory	10						10	10													
V—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	100	100	10	10			100	100													
Leather and Lin Factory	100	100	10	10			100	100													
VI—METAL INDUSTRIES	10	10					10	10													
Iron and Steel Foundry	10	10					10	10													
Workshops	10	10					10	10													
General Engineering Motor Works	10	10					10	10													
VII—GLASS AND CEMENTWORK INDUSTRIES	10	10	10	10			10	10													
Glass Factory	10	10	10	10			10	10													
Brick and Tile Factory	10	10					10	10													
VIII—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PROCESS.	100	100	10	10			100	100													
Sulphur Works and Ink Factory	10	10					10	10													
Harb, Kilmay and other sugar products.	100	100	10	10			100	100													
Pulp Factory	10																				
Thermal Factory	10																				
IX—FOOD INDUSTRIES	100	10	1				10	1													
Dairyery	10		1				10	1													
Flour Mills	10						1	1													
Stone Road Press	10																				
XII—FERTILIZER INDUSTRIES	10																				
Fertilizer Factories	10																				
XIII—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH FISHING.	10						10	10													
Line Manufacturing	10																				
Food Works	10	10	10	10																	
X—FERTILIZER LITTLE TYPE AND FISHING INDUSTRY OF THE TOTAL FISHING.	10	10	10	10																	
Electric Energy	10																				
Electric Power House	10																				
Ice Factory	10																				
XVI—INDUSTRY OF LITTLE TYPE	10	10	10	10																	

UNSKILLED LABOURERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE WORKING  
INDIA AGENCY

RACE						BORN														REMARKS	
Kunbl.	Mali	Marathi.	Musahman	Rajput	Others	IN THE PROVINCE.				IN OTHER PROVINCES											
						District of Enu meration	Contiguous districts	Other districts.	Bombay Presidency	Central Provinces	Punjab	Rajputana.	United Provinces.	Madras	Delhi.	Gwalior	Hyderabad	Baluchistan			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
240	361	1 409	1,930	602	3,291	8,929	693	233	1,897	501	14	1,134	759	8	13	333	134	1			
51			108	42	328	2,092	56	91		60			55								
			2	2	7								21								
51			115	32	180	1 296	4	91		59			34								
			81	7	122	737	33														
				1	17	59	10			1											
60			17	5	130	534	89			1			6								
20				1	24	100	2						3								
43				4	63	215	83			1											
			17		47	219	4						3								
60	342	1 373	1 538	427	2 093	2,003	405	45	1 850	239	14	1 038	504	7	12	324	116	1			
00	341	1 373	1 521	425	2 070	2 867	395	45	1 849	238	14	1 091	595	6	13	320	116	1			
51	237	1 133	1 056	225	1 292	2 118	231	19	1 516	118	7	843	170	2	3	146	99				
0	74	240	405	200	778	749	164	28	333	120	7	248	409	4	9	174	17	1			
			13	1	5	23															
			4	1	17	15	9		1	1		4	8	1		1					
	1				3	3	1					1	1			3					
					45	445															
					45	445															
	0	8	33	3	27	82	8		3			1	20		1	2					
	2	1	9		5	7			1				6		1						
	4	7	32	3	20	71	7		2			1	14			2					
			3		2	4	1														
1	4	14		2	7	14			13	1		24	9			1	1				
1	4	14		1	1	14			7	1							17				
				1	6				6			24	9			1					
40	4	3	48	112	520	2 519	112	142	9	106		3	36				1				
4			21	5	20	83	2			16			6								
36	4		24	104	489	2 405	105	142		178		2	29				1				
			2	2		23	4			2			1								
		3	1	1	2	3	1		3			1									
6	6	8	9	3	35	74	6	2	17			7	17			3					
2	4		8	3	31	69	6	2	4			3	3			3					
4	1	8	6		2	3			13			4	11								
					2	3							3								
					5	5															
					5	5															
8				3	69	11	4		3				11								
				3	8	11	4		3				1								
8					61								10								
2		1	39	1	41	120		4				1	7	1		1					
			34		29	91		2					5								
2		1	3	1	11	20		2				1	1	1		1					
			2		1	9							1								
		2	43	7	19	67	9		1	1		2	3			2					
		2	43	7	18	67	9		1	1		2	3			2					

TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART VI—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED  
(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil Gas Water etc.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Description of Establishments	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING				NUMBER OF ENGINES				TOTAL HORSE-POWER				REMARKS
	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	
1					7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14
Central India	117*	12*		1	229†	14	—	1	2,897.	228	—	20	These figures include 2 establishments using both steam and oil (1—plus one boiler only).
II.—MILLS	8				11				279				
Coal Quality					2				30				
Calcutta					9				228	—			
III.—OIL MILLS OF HAND-DRIVEN		1				1				30			
Water and Line (see 1)						1			—	30	—		
IV.—MILLS AND COT-SPINNERS IN USE	1822	61			119	6			2,360	206			These figures include cotton-spinners using both steam and oil.
Cotton in hand and mill	25	1			6				2,366	100	—		These figures include cotton-spinners using both oil and steam.
oil in hand and mill	1807	60			114				2,360	30			These figures include cotton-spinners using both steam and oil.
(a) MILLS AND COT-SPINNERS										14			
—LEATHER, ETC. ETC.				1				1	—				20
Tanneries and Lin. mill				1				1					20
V.—MILLS AND COT-SPINNERS		1				1		—		20			
Iron and Steel mill									—	20			
VII.—OIL MILLS AND COT-SPINNERS		8				2		—		60			
Glass Factory		1				1	—			30	—		
Brick and Tile factory						1			—	30			
IX.—INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING STEAM OR GAS	2	1			2	1	—		22	10			
Sewing M. and Mill		1		—		1	—			10			
Textile Factory					1	—			1	—			
Thermal mill	1				1				30	—			
X.—FABRIC INDUSTRIES	4	1			47	1			640	10			(1—plus one boiler only)
Dyeing	2				25				30				
Flour Mills	1	1	—	—	2	1			210	10	—	—	
XII.—INDUSTRIES AND OTHERS WITH MECHANICAL	1			—	1				5	—			
Lime Manufacturing					1				5				
XV.—FABRIC INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING STEAM OR GAS	1				1				10				
Ice Factory	1				1				30	—			
XVI.—INDUSTRIES AND OTHERS WITH MECHANICAL	—	2				2			—	30			
Printing Presses	—	2				2			—	30			

TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART VI—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED

(2) For Establishments using electric power generated on the premises

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Description of establishment	Number of establishments	PRIME MOVERS						ELECTRIC POWER		REMARKS.
		STEAM		OIL		WATER		Number of dynamos	Power in kilowatts	
		Number of engines.	Horse power	Number of engines	Horse-power	Number of engines.	Horse-power			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central India	2	5	400					10	324	
XV — PRODUCTION APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES	2	5	400					10	324	
Electric Power House	1	3	240					8	224	
Electric Energy	1	2	160					2	100	

TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART VI—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED

(3) For electric power supplied from outside

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Description of establishment	Number of establishments	Number of Motors installed	Total Horse power	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA	4	12	82	
IV—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES	1	3	37½	
Brush Factory	1	3	37½	
VII—METAL INDUSTRIES	2	2	35	
Workshop	1	1	10	
General Engineering Motor Works	1	1	25	
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	1	7	9½	
Printing Press	1	7	9½	

TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART VII—NUMBER OF LOOMS IN USE IN TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

District	COTTON WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS				SILK WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS				WOOL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS				JUTE WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS	
	Number of establishments	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establishments	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establishments	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establishments	Number of looms at work.
		Worked by power	With fly shuttle.	Without fly shuttle		Worked by power	With fly shuttle.	Without fly shuttle		Worked by power	With fly shuttle	Without fly shuttle.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central India	4	13,884	2	3	3		69	48	2			59		
Indore	3	13,884			2		34	3						
Bhopal	1*		2	3	1*		30	45	1*			45		
Datta									1			14		

\* These are in fact 3 combined establishments — (1) Woollen hosiery and Durrer Weaving Factory (2) Silk, Cotton and Wool Weaving Factory and (3) Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needle-work (Vide Table II, chas XI, Industries of Dress)











[illegible]

PROVINCIAL TABLE I—APPENDIX A—concluded

Serial No	States, Estates, British Cantonments and Stations	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF					Number of occupied houses	POPULATION				Variation Increase (+) Decrease (—)		Revenue	Serial No	
			Towns.		Villages.				1911				1901 1911				
			1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11			12
Southern States Agency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc																	
Minor States																	
1	Jamala	318.00	333					6 065	37 018	18 931	18 031	34 832	+	2 130	+	11 405	
2	Johat	200 00	300					5,725	13,177	10,706	17,947	28,277	+	4,190	+	9,580	
3	Kathiwara	(31.00)	47					197	853	436	417	1 174	—	321	+	219	31 000
4	Mathwar	130.00	01					3 065	18,206	9 040	9 040	15 660	+	2 736	+	0 117	74 000
5	Minkhera (Tirio)	12.00	40					417	5 200	2 663	2 532	3 837	+	1 763	+	412	20 000
6	Rajgarh	63.00	30					756	3 110	1 751	1 395	1 905	+	700	+	883	11 000
7	Ratanmal	(30.00)	04					4	3 110	1 751	1 395	4 011	+	571	+	1 708	42 000
8	Manpur (British Pargana)	40 00	32					1,240	4 565	2 439	2 137	6 600	—	0 044	+	1 719	0 000
British Cantonments and Stations																	
1	Alipura	73.00	27					3 551	11 390	7 621	6 950	10 116	—	1 565	+	1 402	50 000
2	Banka Bahar	6.00	1					231	1 613	806	807	1 757	—	250	+	301	4 000
3	Beri	32.00	6					971	4 021	2 113	2 178	4 110	—	402	+	60	40 000
4	Bhat	16.16	8					1 031	4 785	2 403	2 383	5 387	—	601	+	1 403	27 000
5	Bijna	7.50	3					314	1 451	748	703	1 226	—	125	—	252	7 000
6	Burwal	15.00	9					380	1 897	976	901	1 650	—	350	—	226	14 000
7	Garwal	39.00	10					1 162	4 817	2 456	2 301	5 222	—	405	—	0	50 000
8	Gaurhar	71.25	15					2 052	9 186	4 882	4 694	8 451	—	1 035	+	091	50 000
9	Jind	20.48	6					818	3 012	1 868	1 774	3 697	—	45	+	241	14 000
10	Lughal	46.33	12					1 416	5 252	2 640	2 738	5 550	—	550	+	453	20 000
11	Nalgawan-Dehal	12.25	4					562	2 113	1 067	1 016	2 193	—	280	—	104	14 000
12	Sarila	25.28	9					1 408	6 081	3 074	3 907	6 712	—	631	—	414	60 000
13	Tori Fatehpur	20.00	12					1 536	6 560	3 271	3 200	9 171	—	400	—	028	28 000
14	Khanaluhana	68.00	51					3 811	10 768	5 773	7 035	17 582	—	874	+	2 064	27 000
British Cantonments and Stations																	
15	Nowpung Cantonment	7.50	1					1,843	7,858	4,535	3,323	10,005	—	2,937	—	1,412	
16	Dundekhand Agency Head Quarters	0.55	1					1,068	7,141	4,100	3,035	9,421	—	2,280	—	1 412	
		95	1					176	717	420	288	074	+	43			
Malwa Agency Minor States																	
1	Panth Pipodia	00.00	40					3,450	14,172	7,180	7,013	13,418	—	754	+	345	
2	Dipoda	25.00	11					1 090	4 406	2 260	2 150	4 483	—	77	+	939	10 000
		35.00	20					2,360	9 706	4 000	4 857	8 035	—	831	+	504	95,000

\* The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table I.



PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

**Population of States by Religion and Education.**



# PROVINCIAL TABLE II—APPENDIX B.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY																					
DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION																					
States Estates British Cantonnments and Stations		Population														NUMBER OF ITTIRAT PRISONERS					
		HINDUS				JAINS				VAJNIS				MUSLIMANS				OTHERS			
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Other Sates and E.ates, etc		244,709	110,350	100,103	780	736	8,303	8,281	5,040	4,608	181	154	24	0,050	5,033	200					
Indore Residency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc		44,494	16,887	11,009	142	104	132	110	5,062	4,373	2,944	1,287	412	12,052	9,792	2,200					
Minor State		571	200	207			48	55	5	10											
1* Bhilap		531	206	207			48	55	5	10											
British Cantonnments and Stations		43,963	16,731	11,002	142	104	132	110	5,062	4,373	2,944	1,287	412	12,052	9,792	2,200					
2* Indore Residency		12,220	3,302	3,690	77	40	57	40	1,171	883	209	360	137	3,055	2,791	801					
3* Bhow Cantonnment		31,737	11,429	7,772	65	64	27	21	4,783	3,478	2,035	918	270	8,397	7,001	1,396					
Baghelkhand Agency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.		80,481	42,011	41,704	11	9	506	493	897	841	1	1	3	4	2,070	1,953	126				
Minor States		80,481	42,011	41,704	11	9	506	493	897	841	1	1	3	4	2,070	1,953	126				
1 Bhilap		4,300	2,221	2,050			27	25	40	21			3	4	166	147	0				
2 Bhow		7,221	3,368	3,068			202	189	43	41					190	180	10				
3 Bhow		1,635	1,000	1,477			10	11	2	2					116	112	3				
4 Bhow		3,183	1,583	1,477					61	62					117	112	3				
5 Bhow		20,087	9,797	9,857	2	2			222	201					400	422	40				
6 Bhow		0,098	4,616	4,351					456	27					492	217	6				
7 Bhow		38,078	18,851	18,510	0	7	201	206	451	459	1	1			772	731	51				
8 Bhow		3,425	1,771	1,606					28	21					112	107	5				
British Cantonnments and Stations		210	94	66					40	10	4	2	2		50	40	10				
9* Baghelkhand (Sutna) Agency Head Quarters		210	91	60					40	40	4	4			50	40	10				
Bhopal Agency Minor States and British Cantonnments, etc.		22,408	9,947	9,345	228	180			1,481	1,307					448	428	20				
Minor States		22,408	9,947	9,345	228	180			1,481	1,307					448	428	20				
1 Bhow		10,851	8,901	8,330	180	155			1,214	1,059					383	360	14				
2 Muhammadgarh		2,017	1,043	1,015	30	35			207	218					65	60	6				
British Cantonnments and Stations		10,183	4,541	3,077	60	67	110	108	1,131	945	60	45	50	12	1,213	1,112	101				
3* Bhow Station		10,183	4,541	3,077	60	67	110	108	1,131	945	60	45	50	12	1,213	1,112	101				

\* The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table II

No.	Name, Race, Ethnic Origin, and Religion.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.										NUMBER FIFTEEN YEARS AND OVER.									
		HINDU.		JAIN.		ISLAM.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHER.		HINDU.		JAIN.		ISLAM.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHER.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	British born Agency, Male, Hindu and Muslim, etc.	12,310	8,363	13	34	3,061	7,461	860	681	90	100	6	663	791							
2	White, Hindu	27,612	6,352	2	6	6,316	6,723	739	327	12	16		77	46							
3	White, Muslim	14,294	4,311			4,266	4,077	390	271	12	16		237	341							
4	White, Christian	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
5	White, Other	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
6	White, Hindu (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
7	White, Muslim (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
8	White, Christian (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
9	White, Other (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
10	British born Agency, Male, Hindu and Muslim, etc.	12,310	8,363	13	34	3,061	7,461	860	681	90	100	6	663	791							
11	White, Hindu	27,612	6,352	2	6	6,316	6,723	739	327	12	16		77	46							
12	White, Muslim	14,294	4,311			4,266	4,077	390	271	12	16		237	341							
13	White, Christian	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
14	White, Other	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
15	White, Hindu (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
16	White, Muslim (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
17	White, Christian (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
18	White, Other (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
19	British born Agency, Male, Hindu and Muslim, etc.	12,310	8,363	13	34	3,061	7,461	860	681	90	100	6	663	791							
20	White, Hindu	27,612	6,352	2	6	6,316	6,723	739	327	12	16		77	46							
21	White, Muslim	14,294	4,311			4,266	4,077	390	271	12	16		237	341							
22	White, Christian	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
23	White, Other	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
24	White, Hindu (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
25	White, Muslim (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
26	White, Christian (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
27	White, Other (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
28	British born Agency, Male, Hindu and Muslim, etc.	12,310	8,363	13	34	3,061	7,461	860	681	90	100	6	663	791							
29	White, Hindu	27,612	6,352	2	6	6,316	6,723	739	327	12	16		77	46							
30	White, Muslim	14,294	4,311			4,266	4,077	390	271	12	16		237	341							
31	White, Christian	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
32	White, Other	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
33	White, Hindu (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
34	White, Muslim (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
35	White, Christian (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							
36	White, Other (Total)	1,300	1,300			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300				1,300	1,300							

\*The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the British in those territories they do not actually govern in Provincial Table II.

